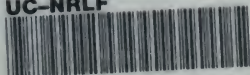


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The Students' Series of Latin Classics

LIVY

BOOK I

Livius, Titus

BY

JOHN K. LORD, PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



LEACH, SHEWELL, AND SANBORN

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

1897

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SUMMARY

PREFACE

LIVY is uncertain of success in writing a history of Rome, because so many have attempted the task, §§ 1-3, and because the subject is so great, and because the story of early times is not interesting to many readers, §§ 4, 5. The poetic and legendary character of early Roman history, uniting divine and human affairs, is justified by the greatness of Rome, §§ 6, 7. History is valuable for instruction for the present, §§ 8-10, and Roman history is especially valuable, §§ 11-13.

BOOK I

The scattering of the Trojans on the downfall of Troy, and the coming of those under Aeneas into Italy, chs. 1, 2. The founding of Alba, ch. 3. Birth of Romulus and Remus, ch. 4. Overthrow of Amulius, ch. 5. Romulus and Remus wish to found a city, and take the omens for it, ch. 6. Death of Remus; establishment of religious rituals; story of Hercules, Cacus, and Evander, ch. 7. Political institutions of Romulus; the asylum, ch. 8. Games established to attract the neighbors of Rome; rape of the Sabine women; resulting wars and union of the Romans and the Sabines, chs. 9-13.

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Interregnum; choice of Ancus Martius; the fetials, ch. 32. Wars of Ancus with the Latins; construction of a prison, ch. 33. Coming of Tarquinius Priscus and Tanaquil to Rome, ch. 34. Death of Ancus and choice of Tarquinius; his political measures, ch. 35. Story of Attus Navius, and the enlargement of the centuries, ch. 36. Victories of the Sabines, ch. 37. Formula of surrender; war with Latins; constructions in Rome, ch. 38.

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NOTE.

THIS edition of the 1st book of Livy has been prepared especially for the use of those who, in connection with the careful study of some part of Livy, wish another part for more rapid reading. The book lends itself readily to such a purpose. The subject is interesting, the incidents varied and picturesque, and few passages offer unusual grammatical difficulties. To aid in the reading, the notes have been placed at the foot of the page. All critical matter has been omitted from them, as also have been all longer explanations, except such as occasionally seemed important for clearness of understanding. They contain more than the mere translation of words and phrases, but not, it is hoped, more than is necessary for an intelligent though rapid reading of the book. The long syllables have been marked to aid in the pronunciation of the Latin. The text is that of the second edition of Dr. Moritz Müller.

As the object of this edition is to supply a part of Livy for rapid reading, it is bound up with the 21st and 22d books. It is also issued separately for use with any other part of Livy or with another author.

To the student who wishes to examine the historical problems connected with the period, the following works are suggested for reference: Mommsen's *History of Rome*, Vol. I.; Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, Vols. I., II.; Ihne's *History of Rome*, Vol. I.; Dyer's *History of the Kings of Rome*; Sir G. C. Lewis's *On the Credibility of Early Roman History*; and J. R. Seeley's *Livy*, Bks. i.-x., Introduction.

My thanks are due to Professor E. M. Pease, the editor-in-chief of the series, for valuable suggestions and for care in reading the proof.

JOHN K. LORD.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, October, 1896.

TITI LIVI

AB URBE CONDITA LIBRI

PRAEFATIO.

Factūrusne operae pretium sim, sī ā primordiō urbis rēs populī Rōmānī perscripserim, nec satis sciō, nec, sī sciam, dicere ausim, quippe quī cum veterem 2 tum vulgātam esse rem videam, dum novī semper scriptōrēs aut in rēbus certius aliquid adlātūrōs sē aut scribendī arte rudem vetustātem superātūrōs crēdunt. Utcumque erit, iuvābit tamen rērum gestārum 3 memoriae principis terrārum populī prō virilī parte et ipsum cōsuluisset; et sī in tantā scriptōrum turbā mea fāma in obscurō sit, nōbilitāte ac māgnitūdine eōrum mē, quī nōminī officient meō, cōsoler. Rēs 4 est praetereā et immēnsī operis, ut quae suprā septingentēsimum annum repetātur, et quae ab exiguis profecta initiis eō crēverit, ut iam māgnitūdine labōret suā; et legentium plērisque haud dubitō quīn primae

1-5. Difficulty and purpose of the work; 6-9. legendary character of early history; 10-13. value of historical study and writer's hope of success.

1. **Factūrusne . . . sim**: *whether I shall make it worth the while* of myself and my readers in writing the early history of Rome. The words form part of a hexameter. 2. **dum**: *because*.—**certius a.**: *greater exactness*. 3. **memoriae**: dat. with *cōsuluisset*.—**prō v. p.**: *to the best of my ability*.—**et ip.**: *as well as others*.—**in ob.**: *obscured*. 4. **et i.**: the *et* corresponds with the *et* before *legentium*, but the construction changes.—**ut q.**: *because*.—**legentium**: *readers*; participle

- orīginēs proximaque orīginibus minus praebitūra voluptātis sint festinantibus ad haec nova, quibus iam pridem praevalentis populī virēs sē ipsae cōficiunt;
- 5 ego contrā hōc quoque labōris praemium petam, ut mē ā cōspectū malōrum quae nostra tot per annōs vīdit aetās, tantisper certē dum prīscā tōtā illa mente repetō, āvertam, omnis expers cūrae, quae scribentis animum etsī nōn flectere ā vērō, sollicitum tamen efficere posset.
- 6 Quae ante conditam condendamve urbem poēticiis magis decōra fābulis quam incorruptis rērum gestarum monumentis trāduntur, ea nec adfirmāre nec
- 7 refellere in animō est. Datur haec venia antīquitātī, ut miscendō hūmāna dīvīnis prīmōrdia urbium augustiora faciat; et sī cūī populō licēre oportet cōsecrāre orīginēs suās et ad deōs referre auctōrēs, ea bellī glōria est populō Rōmānō, ut, cum suum conditōrisque suī parentem Mārtē potissimum ferat, tam et hōc gentēs hūmānae patiantur aequō animō quam imperium patiuntur. Sed haec et hīs similia, utcumque animadversa aut exīstimāta erunt, haud in māgnō
- 8 equidem pōnam discrīmine; ad illa mihi prō sē quisque ācritē intendat animum, quae vīta, quī mōrēs fuerint, per quōs virōs quibusque artibus domī militiaeque et partum et auctum imperium sit; lābente

for noun. — **haec n.** : the civil wars, in distinction from *prīscā illa*, in which L. takes greater pleasure. 6. **conditam condendamve** : the actual or prospective founding : the gerundive with *ante* is not often used as a substitute for a verbal noun. 7. **sī . . . oportet** : if any people ought to be allowed ; *cūī* is emphatic. — **auctōrēs** : appositive of *deōs*. — **potissimum** : adv. in preference to any other. — **ferat** : represents. — **et** : even. 8. **haec** : myths and traditions, in distinction from *illa*, the lessons of history. 9. **mihi** : ethical dat. — **lābente** : forms with *dēsidentēs, lāpsī sint* and *īre praecipitēs* a climax, *failing*,

deinde paulatim disciplinā velut dēsidentēs prīmō
 mōrēs sequātur animō, deinde ut magis magisque
 lāpsī sint, tum ire coeperint praecipitēs, dōnec ad
 haec tempora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec remedia
 patī possumus, perventum est. Hōc illud est praeci- 10
 puē in cognitiōne rērum salūbre ac frūgiferum, omnis
 tē exemplī documenta in inlūstrī posita monumentō
 intuērī; inde tibi tuaeque rei pūblīcae quod imitēre
 capiās, inde foedum inceptū, foedum exitū, quod vitēs.
 Cēterum aut mē amor negōtiī susceptī fallit, aut nūlla 11
 umquam rēs pūblīca nec māior nec sānctior nec bonīs
 exemplīs dītior fuit, nec in quam cīvitātem tam sērae
 avāritia lūxuriaque immigrāverint, nec ubi tantus ac
 tam diū paupertātī ac parsimōniae honōs fuerit; adeō
 quantō rērum minus, tantō minus cupiditātis erat.
 Nūper dīvitiae avāritiam et abundantēs voluptātēs 12
 dēsīderium per lūxum atque libīdinem pereundī per-
 dendīque omnia invexēre. Sed querellae, nē tum qui-
 dem grātae futūrae, cum forsitan necessāriae erunt,
 ab initiō certē tantae ōrdiendae rei absint; cum bonīs 13
 potius ōminibus vōtisque et precātiōnibus deōrum de-
 ārumque, sī, ut poētīs, nōbīs quoque mōs esset, libentius
 inciperēmus, ut ōrsīs tantum operis successūs prōsperōs
 darent.

settling (as it were), *falling and coming down with a crash*. — **disci-
 plinā**: tone of morality. 11. **Cēterum**: for *sed*. — **cīvitātem**: attrac-
 tion. — **adeō**: so true it is that; often in L. of a general ground.
 12. **certē**: at least. 13. **potius**: much rather. — **ōrsīs**: the begin-
 ning, undertaking.

TITI LIVI AB URBE CONDITA

LIBER I.

1. Iam primum omnium satis constat Trōiā captā in cēterōs saevitum esse Trōiānōs; duōbus, Aenēae Antēnorique, et vetustī iūre hospitī et quia pācis reddendaeque Helenae semper auctōrēs fuērunt, omne
2 iūs bellī Achīvōs abstinuisse. Cāsibus deinde variīs Antēnozem cum multitūdine Enetum, quī sēditione ex Paphlagoniā pulsī et sēdēs et ducem rēge Pylāemene ad Trōiam āmissō quaerēbant, vēnisse in intī-
3 mum Hadriaticī maris sinum; Euganeīsque, quī inter mare Alpēsque incolēbant, pulsīs Enetōs Trōiānōsque eās tenuisse terrās. Et in quem primum ēgressī sunt locum Trōia vocātur, pāgōque inde Trōiānō nōmen
4 est; gēns ūniversa Venetī appellātī. Aenēam ab similī clāde domō profugum, sed ad māiōra rērum initia dūcentibus fātīs primō in Macedoniam vēnisse,

1. The scattering of the Trojans and arrival of Aeneas in Italy.—
1. **Iam . . . omnium**: *to begin with*.—**satis constat**: L. means that this is the settled tradition, not historic fact.—**duōbus**: dat. com. with *abstinuisse*. 2. **Cāsibus . . . v.**: *from this point their fortunes diverged*. **Enetum**: Homer, Il. 2. 852, makes the Eneti of Paphlagonia the allies of the Trojans; the transfer to Veneti under a Trojan leader is natural. 3. **locum**: see praef. § 11. 4. **māiōra**: hypallage for *māiōrum*.

inde in Siciliam quaerentem sēdēs dēlātum, ab Siciliā classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse. Trōia et huic locō 5 nōmen est. Ibi ēgressī Trōiānī, ut quibus ab inmēnsō prope errōre nihil praefer arma et nāvēs superesset, cum praedam ex agrīs agerent, Latīnus rēx Aboriginēsque, quī tum ea tenēbant loca, ad arcendam vim advenārum armātī ex urbe atque agrīs concurrunt. Duplex 6 inde fāma est: aliī proeliō victum Latīnum pācem cum Aenēā, deinde adfinitātem iūnxisse trādunt; aliī, 7 cum instrūctae aciēs cōstitissent, priusquam signa canērent, prōcessisse Latīnum inter primōrēs ducemque advenārum ēvocāsse ad colloquium; percūctātum deinde, quī mortālēs essent, unde aut quō cāsū 8 profectī domō, quidve quaerentēs in agrum Laurentem exissent, postquam audierit multitudinem Trōiānōs esse, ducem Aenēam filium Anchīsae et Veneris, cremātā patriā domō profugōs sēdem condendaeque urbī locum quaerere, et nōbilitātem admīrātum gentis virīque et animum vel bellō vel pācī parātum dextrā datā fidem futūrae amīcitiae sānxisse. Inde foedus ictum inter 9 ducēs, inter exercitūs salūtātiōnem factam; Aenēam apud Latīnum fuisse in hospitio. Ibi Latīnum apud penātēs deōs domesticum pūblicō adiūnxisse foedus filiā Aenēae in mātirimōnium datā. Ea rēs utique Trōiānīs 10 spem adfīrmat tandem stabilī certāque sēde fīniendī errōris. Oppidum condunt; Aenēās ab nōmine uxōris 11 Lāvīnium appellat. Brevī stirpis quoque virilis ex

5. **inmēnsō**: *endless*; lit. *unmeasured*. — **Latīnus**: the eponymous hero of the Latins, said to be the son of Faunus and the nymph Marīca, afterward worshipped as Jupiter Latiaris. 6. **inde**: *from this point*. 7. **unde**: *whence they came?* Use different clauses in translating these questions and connect by *and*. — **quidve q.**: *with what purpose?* 11. **Brevī**: *sc. tempore*.

novō mātrimōniō fuit, cui Ascanium parentēs dīxere nōmen.

2. Bellō deinde Aborīginēs Trōiānīque simul petītī. Turnus, rēx Rutulōrum, cui pacta Lāvīnia ante adven-
tum Aenēae fuerat, praelātum sibi advenam aegrē
patiēns, simul Aenēae Latīnōque bellum intulerat.
- 2 Neutra aciēs laeta ex eō certāmine abiit: victī Rutulī,
victōrēs Aborīginēs Trōiānīque ducem Latīnum āmī-
3 sēre. Inde Turnus Rutulīque diffīsī rēbus ad flōrentēs
opēs Etrūscōrum Mezentiumque rēgem eōrum cōnfu-
giunt, quī Caere, opulentō tum oppidō, imperitāns, iam
inde ab initiō minimē laetus novae oriģine urbis, et
tum nimīō plūs quam satis tūtum esset accolīs rem
Trōiānam crēscere ratus, haud gravātīm socia arma
4 Rutulīs iūnxit. Aenēās, adversus tantī bellī terrōrem
ut animōs Aborīginum sibi conciliāret, nec sub eōdem
iūre solum sed etiam nōmine omnēs essent, Latīnōs
5 utramque gentem appellāvit. Nec deinde Aborīginēs
Trōiānīs studiō ac fidē ergā rēgem Aenēam cessēre.
Frētusque hīs animīs coalēscēntium in diēs magis
duōrum populōrum Aenēās, quamquam tanta opibus
Etrūria erat, ut iam nōn terrās solum sed mare etiam
per tōtam Ītalīae longitūdinem ab Alpibus ad fretum
Siculum fāmā nōminis suī implēsset, tamen, cum moe-
nibus bellum prōpulsāre posset, in aciem cōpiās ēdūxit.
- 6 Secundum inde proelium Latīnīs, Aenēae etiam ulti-
mum operum mortālium fuit. Situs est, quemcumque

2. 2. **āmīsēre**: tradition said that Latinus disappeared. 3. **rēbus**: *their own strength*.—**Caere**: loc. ab. Caere was one of the twelve allied cantons of Etruria. 4. **nec** = *et nē*, common in L. following *ut*, but the negative belongs only to *solum*. 5. **frētusque**: *que, and so then*. L. often uses *que* in a summary or transition. Cf. c. 42. 4.—**fāmā**: inst. abl.—**moenibus**: inst. abl. 6. **Secundum**: *successful*.—**Situs est**: *lies buried*.—**quemcumque . . . est**: whether human or

eum diēi iūs fāsque est, super Numīcum fluvium; Iovem indigetem appellant.

3. Nōndum mātūrus imperiō Ascanius Aenēae filius erat; tamen id imperium eī ad pūberem aetātem incolume mānsit. Tantisper tūtēlā muliebrī — tanta indolēs in Lāvīniā erat — rēs Latīna et rēgnum avītum paternumque puerō stetit. Haud ambigam — quis 2 enim rem tam veterem prō certō adfīrmet? — hīcine fuerit Ascanius, an māior quam hīc, Creūsā mātre Īliō incolumī nātus comesque inde paternae fugae, quem Iūlum eundem Iūlia gēns auctōrem nōminis suī nūncupat. Is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque mātre 3 genitus — certē nātum Aenēā cōstat — abundante Lāvīnī multitūdine flōrentem iam, ut tum rēs erant, atque opulentam urbem mātērī seu novercae relīquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albānō monte condidit, quae absitū porrēctae in dorsō urbis Longa Alba appellāta. Inter Lāvīnium et Albam Longam colōniam dēductam 4 trīgintā fermē interfuēre annī. Tantum tamen opēs crēverant māximē fūsīs Etrūscīs, ut nē morte quidem Aenēae, nec deinde inter muliebrem tūtēlam rudimentumque prīnum puerīlis rēgnī, movēre arma aut Mezentius Etrūscīque aut ūllī aliī accolae ausī sint. Pāx ita convēnerat, ut Etrūscīs Latīnisque 5 fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, finis esset.

divine. The ancients were particular in using the right name of a deity or hero in speaking of or to him, and in ascribing the right attributes to him. — **super**: on the bank of.

3. The founding of Alba. 1. **muliebrī** = gen. *mulieris*, as in § 4 and often. 2. **ambigam**: *question, decide*. — **Iūlum e.**: *the same one whom under the name of I.* 3. **ubicumque et q.**: often in L. without a verb. — **multitūdine**: *population*. — **ut erant**: *for the times*. — **Longa A.**: order reversed for emphasis. The town lay on a ridge under the Alban mountain, just above the Alban lake. 4. **Lāvīnium**: sc. *conditum*. — **morte**: abl. of time. — **ausī sint**: perfect for the im-

6 Silvius deinde rēgnat, Ascaniī filius, cāsū quōdam in
 7 silvīs nātus. Is Aenēam Silvium creat; is deinde
 Latīnum Silvium. Ab eō colōniae aliquot dēductae,
 8 Prīscī Latīnī appellātī. Mānsit Silvius postea omni-
 bus cognōmen, quī Albae rēgnāvērunt. Latīnō Alba
 ortus, Albā Atys, Atye Capys, Capye Capetus, Capetō
 Tiberīnus, quī in trāiectū Albulae amnis submersus
 9 celebre ad posterōs nōmen flūminī dedit. Agrippa
 inde Tiberīnī filius, post Agrippam Rōmulus Silvius
 ā patre acceptō imperiō rēgnat. Adventīnō fulmine
 ipse ictus rēgnum per manūs trādīdit. Is sepultus in
 eō colle quī nunc pars Rōmānae est urbis, cognōmen
 10 collī fēcīt. Proca deinde rēgnat. Is Numitōrem
 atque Amūlium prōcreat; Numitōrī, quī stirpis māxi-
 mus erat, rēgnum vetustum Silviae gentis lēgat. Plūs
 tamen vīs potuit quam voluntās patris aut verēcundia
 11 aetātis. Pulsō frātre Amūlius rēgnat. Addit sce-
 lerī scelus; stirpem frātris virīlem interimit, frātris
 filiae Rēae Silviae per speciem honōris, cum Vestā-
 lem eam lēgisset, perpetuā virginitāte spem partūs
 adimit.

4. Sed dēbēbātur, ut opīnor, fātīs tantae orīgō urbis
 māximīque secundum deōrum opēs imperiī prīncipium.
 2 Vī compressa Vestālis cum geminum partum ēdidisset,
 seu ita rata, seu quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat,

perfect, as in 21. 1. 2. 6. **Silvius**: the first tradition gave Romulus as the grandson of Aeneas, but when it appeared that more than 400 years (cf. c. 29. 6.) lay between the fall of Troy and the founding of Rome, a family of Alban kings was put in to fill the gap. 7. **Prīscī Latīnī**: so called to distinguish them from later Latin colonies. Cf. c. 38. 4. 8. **cognōmen** = *nōmen*, i.e. *Silvius*. 10. **māximus** = *māior*. 11. **Addit**: observe in these chapters the succession of short sentences and the asyndeton, a style in harmony with the rapid survey of events.

4. Birth of Romulus and Remus. 1. **secundum**: *next to*. 2. **erat**:

Mārtē incertae stirpis patrem nūcupat. Sed nec 3
 dii nec hominēs aut ipsam aut stirpem ā crūdēlitātē
 rēgiā vindicant: sacerdos vineta in cūstōdiam datur,
 puerōs in prōfluentem aquam mitti iubet. Forte 4
 quādam dīvinitus super ripās Tiberis effusus lēnibus
 stāgnīs nec adiri ūsquam ad iūstī cursum poterat
 amnis, et posse quamvis languidā mergi aquā infantēs
 spem ferentibus dabat. Ita, velut dēfūctī rēgis im- 5
 periō, in proximā ēluviē, ubi nunc ficus Rūmīnālis
 est — Rōmulārem vocātam ferunt — puerōs expōnunt.
 Vāstae tum in hīs locīs sōlitudinēs erant. Tenet 6
 fāma, cum fluitantem alveum, quō expositi erant
 pueri, tenuis in siccō aqua dēstituisset, lupam sitientem
 ex montibus, quī circā sunt, ad puerilem vāgitum
 cursum flēxisse; eam submissās infantibus adeō mitem
 praebuisse mammās, ut linguā lambentem puerōs ma-
 gister rēgiī pecoris invēnerit — Faustulō fuisse nōmen
 ferunt. Ab eō ad stabula Lārentiae uxōrī ēducandōs
 datōs. Sunt quī Lārentiam vulgātō corpore lupam 7
 inter pāstōrēs vocātam putent; inde locum fābulae
 ac mirāculō datum. Ita genitī itaque ēducātī, cum 8
 primum adolēvit aetās, nec in stabulis nec ad pecora
 sēgnēs vēnandō peragrāre saltūs. Hinc rōbore cor- 9

would be, as in 21. 41. 2. 3. **Sed**: but whichever was the case. — **prōfluentem a.**: a stream. — **iubet**: L. often carelessly omits the subject, even when it differs from that of the preceding verb. 4. **Forte q. d.**: by a divine chance. — **Tiberis . . . dabat**: the Tiber having overflowed . . . could not be approached . . . but they hoped. — **iūstī**: regular; see on c. 1. 4. 5. **ficus**: afterward shown on the western slope of the Palatine. 6. **Vāstae**: wild. The stretch between the Palatine, Capitoline, and Aventine was a swampy waste. — **quī . . . sunt**: surrounding, i.e. on both sides of the river. — **Faustulō**: favorer, helper. — **ēducandōs**: to be brought up. 8. **ad pecora**: when the herds were in the pastures. — **vēnandō**: mod. abl. The young men were particularly active in hunting.

poribus animisque sūptō iam nōn ferās tantum subsistere, sed in latrōnēs praedā onustōs impetūs facere, pāstōribusque rapta dīvidere, et cum hīs crēscēte in diēs grege iuvenum sēria ac iocōs celebrāre.

5. Iam tum in Palātiō monte Lupercal hōc fuisse lūdīcrum ferunt, et ā Pallantēō, urbe Arcadicā, 2 Pallantium, dein Palātium montem appellātum. Ibi Euandrum, quī ex eō genere Arcadum multīs ante tempestātibus tenuerit loca, sollemne adlātum ex Arcadiā instituisse, ut nūdī iuvenēs Lycaeum Pāna venerantēs per lūsum atque lascīviam currerent, quem 3 Rōmānī deinde vocāvērunt Inuum. Huīc deditīs lūdīcrō, cum sollemne nōtum esset, insidiātōs ob iram praedae āmissae latrōnēs, cum Rōmulus vī sē dēfendisset, Remum cēpisse, captum rēgī Amūliō trādidisse ultrō accūsantēs. Crīmīnī māximē dabant in 4 Numitōris agrōs ab iīs impetūs fierī; inde eōs conlēctā iuvenum manū hostīlem in modum praedās agere. 5 Sic ad supplicium Numitōrī Remus dēditur. Iam inde ab initiō Faustulō spēs fuerat rēgiam stirpem apud sē educārī: nam et expositōs iussū rēgis infantēs sciēbat, et tempus, quō ipse eōs sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere; sed rem immātūrā nisi aut per occāsiōnem aut per necessitātem aperīre nōluerat.

9. **iam**: *already*; before the events of the next chapter. — **subsistere**: *lay in wait*. — **iocōs**: *merry-makings*. The expression is used simply as a contrast to *sēria*, and to prepare for the following.

5. Fall of Amulius. 1. **monte**: appos. of *Palātiō*. — **hōc**: *the one still in use*. — **lūdīcrum**: *festival*. It was in February, in honor of the god of flocks, Lupercus; associated with Pan. 2. **tempestātibus**: as we say *seasons for years*. — **nūdī**: *i.e.* clothed only in goat-skins. 3. **praedae a.**: *the loss of their booty*, as in 21. 1. 5. — **cēpisse, c.**: *took, and then*. — **ultrō**: *actually*; one would not expect a charge from robbers. 5. **immātūrā**: *unseasonably*, predicative. — **occāsiōnem**:

Necessitās prior vēnit. Ita metū subāctus Rōmulō 6 rem aperit. Forte et Numitōrī, cum in cūstōdiā Remum habēret, audissetque geminōs esse frātrēs, comparandō et aetātem eōrum et ipsam minimē servilem indolem tetigerat animum memoria nepōtum; scīscitandōque eōdem pervēnit, ut haud procul esset quā Remum agnōsceret. Ita undique rēgī dolus 7 nectitur. Rōmulus nōn cum globō iuvenum—nec enim erat ad vim apertam pār—sed aliīs aliō itinere iussīs certō tempore ad rēgiam venīre pāstōribus, ad rēgem impetum facit, et ā domō Numitōris aliā comparātā manū adiuvat Remus. Ita rēgem obtruncant.

6. Numitor inter primum tumultum hostis invāsisse urbem atque adortōs rēgiam dictitāns, cum pūbem Albānam in arcem praesidiō armisque obtinendam āvocāisset, postquam iuvenēs perpetrātā caede pergere ad sē grātulantēs vīdit, extemplō advocātō conciliō scelus in sē frātris, orīginem nepōtum, ut genitī, ut educātī, ut cognitī essent, caedem deinceps tyrannī sēque eius auctōrem ostendit. Iuvenēs per mediā 2 cōntiōnem āgmine ingressī cum avum rēgem salūtās-sent, secūta ex omnī multitudine cōnsentiēns vōx ratum nōmen imperiumque rēgī efficit. Ita Numitōrī 3

favorable opportunity. 6. **metū** s.: *under the influence of fear*, either of excessive penalty for Remus, or of being implicated as his foster-father. — **eōdem**: adv. to the same point as Faustus. 7. **aliīs** a. i.: *by different routes*.

6. Romulus and Remus wish to found a city.—1. **Numitor**: this sentence is an excellent illustration of the Livian period. The thought is carried forward by the partic. *dictitāns*, the clauses with *cum* and *postquam*, and the abl. abs. and concludes with the main verb. In translating it should be broken into several independent sentences.—**primum** t.: *the beginning of*.—**deinceps**: adj., *following*.—**auctōrem**: *responsible*. 2. **āgmine**: *side by side*; the word hardly applies to two persons, but it is a stock phrase (abl. modal.), the opposite of

Albānā rē permissā Rōmulum Remumque cupīdō cēpit in iīs locīs, ubi expositī ubique ēducātī erant, urbis condendae. Et supererat multitudō Albānōrum Latīnōrumque; ad id pāstōrēs quoque accesserant, quī omnēs facile spem facerent, parvam Albam, parvum
 4 Lāvīnium prae eā urbe, quae conderētur, fore. Intervēnit deinde hīs cōgitātiōnibus avitum malum, rēgnī cupīdō, atque inde foedum certāmen coortum ā satis mītī prīncipiō. Quoniam geminī essent, nec aetātis verēcundia discrīmen facere posset, ut diī, quōrum tūtēlae ea loca essent, auguriīs legerent quī nōmen novae urbī daret, quī conditam imperiō regeret, Palātium Rōmulus, Remus Aventīnum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt.

7. Priōrī Remō augurium vēnisse fertur, sex vulturēs, iamque nūntiātō auguriō cum duplex numerus Rōmulō sē ostendisset, utrumque rēgem sua multitudō cōnsalūtāverat. Tempore illī praeceptō, at hī numerō
 2 avium rēgnum trahēbant. Inde cum altercātiōne congressī certāmine irārum ad caedem vertuntur. Ibi in turbā ictus Remus cecidit. Vulgātior fāma est lūdi-briō frātris Remum novōs trānsiluisse mūrōs; inde ab irātō Rōmulō, cum verbīs quoque increpitāns adiēcisset, “Sic deinde quicumque alius trānsiliet moenia

disorderly. 3. **ad id** = *ad eōs*, the excessive part. — **quī o.:** *so that all together.* — **prae:** *in comparison with.* 4. **satis m.:** *very trifling.* — **essent:** subj. because it is the thought of the young men. — **quōrum t.:** *under whose protection;* *tūtēlae* is pred. gen. of possession. — **inaugurandum:** *for taking the omens;* the indispensable preliminary for every act at Rome. — **templa:** *posts of observation;* cf. c. 18. 10.

7. Death of Remus. Establishment of ritual. — 1. **utrumque . . . c.:** *each was saluted by his own followers as king.* *sua* refers to *utrumque.* — **Tempore:** inst. abl. — **trahēbant:** sc. *ad sē, claimed.* 2. **certāmine i.:** *in their passionate strife;* inst. abl.; note the plu. of *irārum*, as in 21. 58. 1. — **increpitāns:** join with *verbīs* as adj.; *bitter.*

mea!" interfectum. Ita sōlus potītus imperiō Rōmu- 3
lus; condita urbs conditōris nōmine appellāta.

Palātium primum, in quō ipse erat ēducātus, mūniit.
Sacra diīs aliīs Albānō rītū, Graecō Herculī, ut ab
Euandrō institūta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca 4
Gēryone interēptō bovēs mīrā speciē abēgisse memo-
rant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, quā prae sē armentum
agēns nandō trāiēcerat, locō herbidō, ut quiēte et
pābulō laetō reficeret bovēs, et ipsum fessum viā
prōcubuisse. Ibi cum eum cibō vīnōque gravātum 5
sopor oppressisset, pāstor accola ēius locī, nōmine
Cācus, ferōx vīribus, captus pulchritūdine boum cum
āvertere eam praedam vellet, quia, sī agendō armentum
in spēluncam compulisset, ipsa vēstīgia quaerentem
dominum eō dēductūra erant, āversōs bovēs, eximium
quemque pulchritūdine, caudīs in spēluncam trāxit.
Herculēs ad prīmam aurōram somnō excitus cum gre- 6
gem perlūstrāsset oculīs et partem abesse numerō sēn-
sisset, pergit ad proximam spēluncam, sī forte eō
vestīgia ferrent. Quae ubi omnia forās versa vīdit
nec in partem aliam ferre, cōnfusus atque incertus
animī ex locō infēstō agere porrō armentum occēpit.
Inde cum āctae bovēs quaedam ad dēsīderium, ut fit, 7
relictārum mūgissent, reddita inclūsārum ex spēluncā
boum vōx Herculem convertit. Quem cum vādentem

3. **Albānō** . . . **Graecō**: *i.e.* with covered and uncovered head. 4. **quā**: in the place to which he had come. — **laetō**: *rich*. — **et i.**: he was tired as well as the cattle. 5. **ferōx**: *confident*. Cacus, the bad robber, lived in a cave in the Aventine, as Evander on the Palatine. — **eam p.**: *them as plunder*; a common attraction. — **dēductūra erant**: *must have led*. — **quemque**: attracted to the adj. as regularly to a superlative; *he seized the most beautiful and drew*. 6. **ad. p. a.**: poetical for *primā luce*. — **sī**: *to see if*. 7. **ad. d. u. f.**: *missing, as is common*. — **reddita . . . vōx**: L. is fond of involved order; cf. c. 4. 6.

ad speluncam Cācus vī prohibēre cōnātus esset, ictus
 clāvā fidem pāstōrum nēquiquam invocāns morte oc-
 8 cubuit. Euander tum ea profugus ex Peloponnēsō
 auctōritāte magis quam imperiō regēbat loca, venerā-
 bilis vir mīrāculō litterārum, rei novae inter rudēs
 artium hominēs, venerābilior dīvinitāte crēditā Car-
 mentae māt̄ris, quam fātiloquam ante Sibyllae in
 9 Ītaliā adventum mīrātae eae gentēs fuerant. Is
 tum Euander, concursū pāstōrum trepidantium circā
 advenam manifestae reum caedis excitus, postquam
 facinus facinorisque causam audīvit, habitum fōr-
 mamque virī aliquantum ampliōrem augustiōremque
 hūmānā intuēns, rogitat quī vir esset. Ubi nōmen
 10 patremque ac patriam accēpit, “Iove nāte, Herculēs,
 salvē,” inquit. “Tē mihi māter, vēr̄idica interpres
 deum, auctūrum caelestium numerum cecinit, tibi-
 que āram hīc dicātum irī, quam opulentissima ōlim in
 11 terrīs gēns māximam vocet tuōque rītū colat.” Dextrā
 Herculēs datā accipere sē ōmen implētūrumque fāta
 12 ārā conditā ac dicātā ait. Ibi tum prīmum bove eximiā
 captā dē grege sacrum Herculi adhibitīs ad ministe-
 rium dapemque Potītīs ac Pīnārīs, quae tum familiae
 13 māximē inclitae ea loca incolēbant, factum. Forte ita
 ēvenit, ut Potītī ad tempus praestō essent, iīsque exta
 appōnerentur, Pīnārī extīs adēsīs ad cēteram venīrent

8. **auctōritāte**: *personal influence*. — **litterārum**: the Romans brought their alphabet from the Greek colonies of lower Italy. — **Sibyllae**: the Cumaean Sibyl; cf. Verg. Aen. 6. 35. f. 9. **trepidantium**: *gathering in fright*. — **habitum**: note the frequent recurrence of successive words in which the *m* sound predominates. — **rogitat**: the frequentative often in L. with the meaning of the simple form. 10. **tibi**: ind. obj. — **tuō r.**: *a rite peculiar to you*. 11. **fāta**: *prophecy*. — **ārā c.**: abl. abs.; *by founding*. 12. **dapem**: the religious feast after the sacrifice. 13. **exta**: the larger entrails, as heart and liver.

dapem. Inde institutum mansit, donec Pinarium
genus fuit, ne extis sollemnium vescerentur. Potitii 14
ab Euandro edocti antistites sacri eius per multas
aetates fuerunt, donec tradito servis publicis sollemni
familiae ministerio genus omne Potitiorum interiit.
Haec tum sacra Romulus una ex omnibus peregrina 15
suscepit, iam tum immortalitatis virtute partae, ad
quam eum sua fata ducebant, fautor.

8. Rebus divinis rite perpetratis vocataque ad con-
cilium multitudine, quae coalescere in populi unius
corpus nullam rem praeterquam legibus poterat, iura dedit;
quae ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus, si 2
se ipse venerabilem insignibus imperii fecisset, cum
cetero habitu se augustiorem, tum maxime licitoribus
duodecim sumptis fecit. Alii ab numero avium, quae 3
augurio regnum portenderant, eum secutum numerum
putant; me haud paenitet eorum sententiae esse, quibus
et apparitores hoc genus ab Etruscis finitimis, unde
sella curulis, unde toga praetexta sumpta est, et nu-
merum quoque ipsum ductum placet; et ita habuisse
Etruscos, quod ex duodecim populis communiter
creato rege singulos singuli populi lictores dederint.

Credebatur interim urbs munitionibus alia atque alia 4
adpetendo loca, cum in spem magis futurae multitudi-
nis quam ad id quod tum hominum erat, munirent.

14. **genus** = *gens*. The change was made under the direction of Appian Claudius. See 9. 29.

8. Political institutions.—2. **ita . . . si**: restrictive; *only . . . if, not . . . unless*.—**ipse**: this is usually joined to the subject where we emphasize the predicate, *himself*.—**cetero**: besides the lictors. 3. **eum**: agrees with *numerus*.—**me . . . esse**: *I do not hesitate to adopt the opinion of those*.—**hoc genus** = *huius generis*, i.e. the lictors.—**creato**: on the appointment of a king; in case of a general war. 4. **munitionibus**: inst. abl. with *adpetendo*.—**in spem**: in the hope.—**ad**

- 5 Deinde nē vāna urbis māgnitūdō esset, adiciendae multitudinis causā vetere cōnsiliō condentium urbēs, quī obscuram atque humilem concientiō ad sē multitudinem nātam ē terrā sibi prōlem ēmentiēbantur, locum, quī nunc saeptus dēscendentibus inter duōs lūcōs est,
- 6 asyllum aperit. Eō ex finitimīs populīs turba omnis sine discrimine, liber an servus esset, avida novārum rērum perfūgit, idque primum ad coeptam māgnitūdinem rōboris fuit. Cum iam vīrium haud paenitēret,
- 7 cōnsilium deinde vīribus parat: centum creat senātōrēs, sive quia is numerus satis erat, sive quia solī centum erant, quī creārī patrēs possent. Patrēs certē ab honōre, patriciique prōgeniēs eōrum appellātī.

9. Iam rēs Rōmāna adeō erat valida, ut cuilibet finitimārum cīvitatū bellō pār esset; sed pēnūriā mulierum hominis aetātem dūrātūra māgnitūdō erat, quippe quibus nec domī spēs prōlis nec cum finitimīs

2 cōnūbia essent. Tum ex cōnsiliō patrum Rōmulus lēgātōs circā vicinās gentēs mīsīt, quī societātem cōnūbiumque novō populō peterent: urbēs quoque ut cētera ex infimō nāscī; dein, quās sua virtūs ac diī iuvent,

3 māgnās opēs sibi māgnumque nōmen facere; satis scīre orīginī Rōmānae et deōs adfuisse et nōn dēfutū-

... erat: in accordance with the actual number of inhabitants. 5. vetere c.: in accordance with the old device; modal. abl.—dēscendentibus: dat.; to those going down, on the way down.—duōs l.: the two summits of the Capitoline.—asyllum: a place of atonement, not of residence, from which they passed to the city on the Palatine. The modern Piazza del Campidoglio. 6. novārum: a change of circumstances.—id: i.e. turba. 7. cōnsilium: both abstract, guidance, and concrete, council, the senate.

9-13. Rape of the Sabine women, and the resulting wars.

9. 1. quibus: the antecedent is in rēs. 2. urbēs: saying that cities. The or. obl. which here contains the argument of the envoys often has no introductory word in Latin. 4. scīre: sc. se.—

ram virtutem : proinde nē gravārentur hominēs cum hominibus sanguinem ac genus miscēre. Nūsquam 5 benignē lēgatiō audīta est : adeō simul spernēbant, simul tantam in mediō crēscēntem mōlem sibi ac posterīs suīs metuēbant. Ā plērīsque rogitantibus dīmissī, ecquod fēminīs quoque asyllum aperuissent : id enim dēmum compār cōnūbium fore. Aegrē id Rōmāna 6 pūbēs passa, et haud dubiē ad vim spectāre rēs coepit. Cui tempus locumque aptum ut daret Rōmulus, aegritudinē animī dissimulāns lūdōs ex industriā parat Neptūnō Equestri sollemnīs ; Cōnsuālia vocat. Indīcī 7 deinde finitimīs spectāculum iubet, quantōque apparātū tum sciēbant aut poterant concelebrant, ut rem clāram exspectātamque facerent. Multī mortālēs con- 8 vēnēre, studiō etiam videndae novae urbis, māximē proximī quīque, Caenīnēnsēs, Crustumīnī, Antemnātēs ; iam Sabīnōrum omnis multitūdō cum liberīs ac con- 9 iugibus vēnit. Invītātī hospitāliter per domōs cum situm moeniaque et frequentem tēctīs urbem vīdissent, mīrantur tam brevī rem Rōmānam crēvisse. Ubi 10 spectāculī tempus vēnit, dēditaeque eō mentēs cum oculīs erant, tum ex compositō orta vīs, signōque datō iuventūs Rōmāna ad rapiendās virginēs discurrit. Māgna pars forte, in quem quaeque inciderat, raptae. 11

proinde . . . hominēs : therefore let them not hesitate as men ; proinde introduces a conclusion that is also an exhortation. 5. **id . . . dēmum** : for that only. 6. **pūbēs** = *iūvenēs*, as in c. 6. 1. — **Cui** : refers to *vim*. 7. **Cōnsuālia** : games celebrated on the 21st of August and 15th of December in honor of an old Italian deity, whom L. here tacitly identifies with Neptune, and who, as the representative of the Greek Poseidon, was the maker of the horse ; hence *equestri*. — **concelebrant** : were preparing to celebrate. 8. **Caen. Crust. Antem.** : Latin peoples in the vicinity of Rome. 9. **iam** : finally ; often in a summary with the last member. — **frequentem t.** : numerous dwellings. 10. **eō** : to the exhibition. — **vīs** : disturbance. 11. **forte . . . inciderat** : without choice

Quāsdam fōrmā excellentēs prīmōribus patrum dēsti-
 nātās ex plēbe hominēs, quibus datum negōtium erat,
 12 domōs dēferēbant. Ūnam longē ante aliās speciē ac
 pulchritūdine īnsignem ā globō Talassiī cūiusdam
 raptam ferunt, multisque scīscitantibus cuīnam eam
 ferrent, identidem, nē quis violāret, Talassiō ferrī
 clāmitātum; inde nūptiālem hanc vōcem factam.
 13 Turbātō per metum lūdicro maesti parentēs virginum
 profugiant, incūsantēs violātum hospitii foedus deum-
 que invocantēs, cūius ad sollemne lūdōsque per fās ac
 fidem dēcepti vēnissent. Nec raptis aut spēs dē sē
 14 melior aut indīgnatiō est minor. Sed ipse Rōmulus
 circumībat, docēbatque patrum id superbiā factum,
 quī cōnūbium finitimis negāssent: illās tamen in mā-
 trimōniō, in societāte fortūnārum omnium cīvitātisque,
 et, quō nihil cārius hūmānō generi sit, liberum fore;
 15 mollīrent modo irās, et, quibus fors corpora dedisset,
 darent animōs; saepe ex iniūriā postmodum grātiā
 ortam, eōque meliōribus ūsūrās virīs, quod adnīsūrus
 prō sē quisque sit, ut, cum suam vicem fūnetus officiō
 sit, parentium etiam patriaeque expleat dēsīderium.

by the one who happened to be nearest.—**ex. plēbe:** L. often joins a prep. and its case to a noun in an adjectival sense. 12. **clāmitātum:** *the cry was raised.* The origin of the shout "Thalassio," with which a bride was led into her husband's house, is uncertain. 13. **hospitii f.:** *hospitality, guest friendship,* which the Romans had given by inviting them to the games and to their houses.—**per . . . dēcepti:** they had trusted to the inviolability of a religious festival and to the pledge of protection implied in hospitality. *Fās* and *fidem* refer chiasmically to *invocantēs* and *incūsantēs*. 14. **mātrimōniō:** the women feared that, as their people had refused *cōnūbium* with the Romans, they would be held as slaves. Romulus assured them that their marriage should be *iūstum*, regular, as if *cōnūbium* had existed, and their children would therefore be free.—**quō . . . sit:** *the dearest thing to human nature.* The antecedent of *quō* is *liberum fore*. 15. **meliōribus . . . viris:** *would find their husbands better.*—**suam vicem:** *for his own part.*

Accēdēbant blanditiae virōrum factum pūrgantium 16
cupiditāte atque amōre, quae māximē ad muliebre
ingenium efficācēs precēs sunt.

10. Iam admodum mītigātī animī raptīs erant. At
raptārum parentēs tum māximē sordidā veste lacrimīs-
que et querellīs cīvitātēs concitābant. Nec domī tan-
tum indīgnatiōnēs continēbant, sed congregābantur
undique ad Titum Tatium, rēgem Sabīnōrum, et lēgā-
tiōnēs eō, quod māximum Tatiī nōmen in iīs regiōni-
bus erat, conveniēbant. Caenīnēnsēs Crustumīnique 2
et Antemnātēs erant, ad quōs ēius iniūriae pars per-
tinēbat. Lentē agere hīs Tatiū Sabīnīque vīsī sunt;
ipsī inter sē trēs populī commūniter bellum parant.
Nē Crustumīnī quidem atque Antemnātēs prō ārdōre 3
īrāque Caenīnēnsium satis sē impigrē movent; ita per
sē ipsum nōmen Caenīnum in agrum Rōmānum im-
petum facit. Sed effūsē vāstantibus fit obviū cum 4
exercitū Rōmulus, levīque certāmine docet vānam
sine vīribus īram esse. Exercitum fundit fugatque,
fūsum persequitur; rēgem in proeliō obtruncat et
spoliat; duce hostium occīsō urbem prīmō impetū
capit. Inde exercitū victōre reductō ipse, cum factīs 5
vir māgnificus tum factōrum ostentātor haud minor,
spolia ducis hostium caesī suspēsa fabricātō ad id
aptē ferculō gerēns in Capitōlium ēscendit, ibique ea
cum ad quercum pāstōribus sacram dēposuisset, simul

10. 1. **tum māximē**: *i.e.* on the ground of personal feelings rather than for general reasons.—**tantum**: not to be taken with *nec*; they did not keep their feeling at home, as one might expect. 2. **Lentē**: *too slowly*. 3. **nōmen** = *populus*; all who were called by the name *Caenīnēnsēs*. 4. **effūsē v.**: *as they were scattered in plundering*.—**fūsum**: cf. *captum*, c. 5. 3. 5. **victōre**: adj., *victorious*.—**ad id**: *for the purpose*. L. here practically ascribes to Romulus the first triumph, though he uses the word first of Tarquinius Priscus in c. 38. 3.—**pāstō-**

cum dōnō dēsīgnāvit templō Iovis finīs cognōmenque
 6 addidit deō. “Iuppiter Feretrī,” inquit, “haec tibi
 victor Rōmulus rēx rēgia arma ferō, templumque hīs
 regiōnibus, quās modo animō mētātus sum, dēdicō
 sēdem opīmīs spoliīs quae rēgibus ducibusque hostium
 7 caesīs mē auctōrem sequentēs posterī ferent.” Haec
 templī est origō, quod primum omnium Rōmae sacrā-
 tum est. Ita deinde diīs vīsum, nec inritam condi-
 tōris templī vōcem esse, quā lātūrōs eō spolia posterōs
 nūncupāvit, nec multitūdine conpotum ēius dōnī vul-
 gārī laudem. Bīna posteā inter tot annōs, tot bella
 opīma parta sunt spolia; adeō rāra ēius fortūna decoris
 fuit.

11. Dum ea ibi Rōmānī gerunt, Antemnātium exer-
 citus per occāsionem ac sōlitūdinem hostīliter in finēs
 Rōmānōs incursiōnem facit. Raptim et ad hōs Rōmāna
 2 legiō ducta pālātōs in agrīs oppressit. Fūsī igitur
 primō impetū et clāmōre hostēs, oppidum captum; du-
 plicīque victōriā ovantem Rōmulum Hersilia coniūnx,
 precibus raptārum fatīgāta, ōrat ut parentibus eārum
 det veniam et in cīvitatē accipiat: ita rem coalēscere
 3 concordīā posse. Facile impetrātum. Inde contrā
 Crustumīnōs profectus bellum inferentēs. Ibi minus
 etiam, quod aliēnīs clādibus cēciderant animī, certā-

ribus: *by the shepherds*; the dative with *sacer* usually is of that to which an object is consecrated. 6. **mē a.:** *my example*. 7. **Ita:** anticipates the following infinitives. — **dōnī:** join with *conpotum* and also *laudem*. — **Bīna:** *two only*; by Cornelius Cossus from the leader of the Veientes, 437 B.C., and by Claudius Marcellus from the leader of the Insubrians, 222 B.C.

11. 1. **ibi:** at Caenina. — **per . . . sōlitūdinem:** *taking advantage of the absence of the army*. — **legiō:** *army*; originally *levy*. 2. **clāmōre:** *battle shout*. — **Hersilia:** one of the stolen women, afterward worshipped under the name of Hora, goddess of marriage and fertility.

minis fuit. Utrōque colōniae missae; plūrēs inventī, 4
quī propter ūbertātem terrae in Crustumīnum nōmina
darent. Et Rōmam inde frequenter migrātum est, ā
parentibus māximē ac propinquīs raptārum.

Novissimum ab Sabīnīs bellum ortum, multōque id 5
māximum fuit; nihil enim per iram aut cupiditātem
āctum est, nec ostendērunt bellum prius quam intulē-
runt. Cōsiliō etiam additus dolus. Spurius Tar- 6
pēius Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Hūius filiam virginem
aurō corrumpit Tātius, ut armātōs in arcem accipiat—
aquam forte ea tum sacrīs extrā moenia petītum ierat;
acceptī obrutam armīs necāvēre, seu ut vī capta potius 7
arx vidērētur, seu prōdendī exemplī causā, nē quid
ūsquam fidum prōditōrī esset. Additur fābulae, quod 8
vulgō Sabīnī aureās armillās māgnī ponderis bracchiō
laevō gemmātōsque māgnā speciē ānulōs habuerint,
pepigisse eam quod in sinistrīs manibus habērent; eō
scūta illī prō aureīs dōnīs congesta. Sunt quī eam ex 9
pactō trādendī quod in sinistrīs manibus esset dērēctō
arma petisse dīcant, et fraude vīsam agere suā ipsam
perēptam mercēde.

4. **Utrōque**: to Antemnae and Crustumerium. Nothing is said of Caenina. The great Roman principle of colonization as the means of keeping subject places in order is referred to Romulus. 5. **Novissimum**: the last that rose from the 'rape of the Sabines.' — **per . . . cupiditātem**: a modal expression; cf. *irā et cup.*, c. 12. 1. — **nec . . . intulērunt**: *nor did announcement precede action*; *priusquam* with the perf. ind. in a purely temporal relation. 6. **Tarpēius**: from c. 55. 1. we learn that the original name of the hill was *mōns Tarpēius*. The later citadel was on the northern summit. — **sacrīs**: dat. The legend represents Tarpeia as a Vestal. 8. **aureās a.**: yet the Sabines were the stock example of frugal poverty. — **pepigisse**: *stipulated for*. 9. **fraude v.**: the legend says that Tātius, thinking that she intended to betray the Sabines, threw his shield so fiercely at her that he killed her.

12. Tenuēre tamen arcem Sabīnī, atque inde posterō diē, cum Rōmānus exercitus instrūctus quod inter Palātīnum Capitōlīnumque collem campī est complēsset, nōn prius dēscendērunt in aequum, quam īrā et cupiditāte recuperandae arcis stimulante animōs in
 2 adversum Rōmānī subiēre. Prīncipēs utrimque pūgnam ciēbant, ab Sabīnīs Mettius Curtius, ab Rōmānīs Hostius Hostīlius. Hīc rem Rōmānam inīquō locō ad
 3 prīma signa animō atque audāciā sustinēbat. Ut Hostius cecidit, cōnfestim Rōmāna inclinātur aciēs,
 4 fūsaque est ad veterem portam Palātiī. Rōmulus et ipse turbā fugientium āctus, arma ad caelum tollēns, “Iuppiter, tuīs,” inquit, “iussus avibus hīc in Palā-
 5 tiō prīma urbī fundāmenta iēcī. Arcem iam scelere ēmptam Sabīnī habent; inde hūc armātī superātā mediā valle tendunt. At tū, pater deūm hominumque, hinc saltem arcē hostēs, dēme terrōrem Rōmānīs fu-
 6 gamque foedam siste. Hīc ego tibi templum Statōrī Iovī, quod monumentum sit posterīs tuā praesentī ope
 7 servātam urbem esse, voveō.” Haec precātus, velut sī sēnsisset audītās precēs, “Hinc,” inquit, “Rōmānī, Iuppiter optimus māximus resistere atque iterāre pū-
 8 gnam iubet.” Restitēre Rōmānī tamquam caelestī vōce Curtius ab Sabīnīs prīnceps ab arce dēcucurrerat, et

12. 1. **tamen**: *however that may be*, whichever story is true. — **quod . . . est**: the low ground afterward occupied in part by the forum. — **adversum**: sc. *montem*. 2. **Prīncipēs**: *at the head of, in advance of*, as in § 8. — **ab**: *on the side of*. Hostius Hostilius was the grandfather of the later king, Tullus Hostilius. — **audāciā**: modal abl. following *animō*. 3. **veterem p.**: the *porta Mūgiōnis*, one of the three gates of the Palatium, on the northeastern side. 6. **Statōrī I.**: order reversed for emphasis. The temple was not built till 294 B.C. by M. Atilius. Its substructions have in recent years been uncovered.

effūsōs ēgerat Rōmānōs tōtō quantum forō spatium est, nec procul iam ā portā Palātiī erat, clāmitāns “Vīcimus perfidōs hospitēs, imbellēs hostēs. Iam sciunt longē aliud esse virginēs rapere, aliud pūgnāre cum virīs.” In eum haec glōriantem cum globō ferō- 9
cissimōrum iuvenum Rōmulus impetum facit. Ex equō tum forte Mettius pūgnābat; eō pellī facilius fuit. Pulsum Rōmānī persequuntur, et alia Rōmāna aciēs audāciā rēgis accēnsa fundit Sabīnōs. Mettius 10
in palūdem sēsē strepitū sequentium trepidante equō coniēcit; āverteratque ea rēs etiam Sabīnōs tantī periculō virī. Et ille quidem adnuentibus ac vocantibus suis favōre multōrum additō animō ēvādit; Rōmānī Sabīnīque in mediā convalle duōrum montium redintegrant proelium, sed rēs Rōmāna erat superior.

13. Tum Sabīnae mulierēs, quārum ex iniūriā bellum ortum erat, crīnibus passīs scissāque veste, victō malīs muliebri pavōre, ausae sē inter tēla volantia inferre, ex trānsversō impetū factō dīrimere infēstās aciēs, dīrimere irās, hinc patrēs hinc virōs ōrantēs nē 2
sē sanguine nefandō socerī generīque respergerent, nē parricīdiō maculārent partūs suōs, nepōtum illī, hī liberum prōgeniem. “Sī adfīnitātis inter vōs, sī cō- 3
nūbiī piget, in nōs vertite irās; nōs causa bellī, nōs

8. *tōtō . . . est*: across the whole length of the forum.—*longī . . . rapere*: stealing maidens is a far different thing from. 9. *alia* = *reliqua*. 10. *āverterat*: had turned for the moment.—*ille q.*: he indeed escaped, but the battle was renewed and the Romans were getting the better of it.—*adnuentibus*: a good illustration of L.’s fondness for the abl., two abl. abs. separated by a causal abl.

13. 1. *ex . . . factō*: pushing in from the side. 2. *parricīdiō*: used of the murder of any relative.—*suōs*: of the women.—*nepōtum* and *liberum*: epexegetic to *prōgeniem*, which in translation omit. 3. *Sī*: the change from indirect to direct speech is very effective; cf.

- vulnerum ac caedium virīs ac parentibus sumus; melius peribimus quam sine alterīs vestrum viduae aut orbae
 4 vīvemus.” Movet rēs cum multitūdinem tum ducēs. Silentium et repentinā fit quiēs, inde ad foedus faciendum ducēs prōdeunt; nec pācem modo sed cīvitatē ūnam ex duābus faciunt, rēgnū cōnsociant, imperium
 5 omne cōferunt Rōmam. Ita geminātā urbe, ut Sabīnīs tamen aliquid darētur, Quirītēs ā Curibus appellātī. Monumentum ēius pūgnae, ubi primum ex profundā ēmersus palūde equus Curtium in vadō statuit, Curtium lacum appellārunt.
- 6 Ex bellō tam trīstī laeta repente pāx cāriōrēs Sabīnās virīs ac parentibus et ante omnēs Rōmulō ipsī fēcīt. Itaque, cum populum in cūriās trīgintā dīvideret, nōmina eārum cūriīs imposuit. Id nōn trāditur, cum haud dubiē aliquantō numerus māiōr hōc mulierum fuerit, aetāte an dīgnitatibus suis virōrumve an sorte lēctae sint, quae nōmina cūriīs darent.
- 8 Eōdem tempore et centuriae trēs equitum cōscrip̄tae sunt: Ramnēnsēs ab Rōmulō, ab T. Tatiō Titiēnsēs

c. 41. 3, and 47. 3.—**melius p.**: *it will be better for us to die*. 4. **Silentium**: the cessation of the noise; **quiēs**: of the fighting.—**imperium**: *sovereignty*. 5. **Curibus**: the town was about 25 miles N. E. of Rome, now Correse. The historical fact underlying this account was the union of the Sabine and Roman settlements on the Quirinal and the Palatine hills.—**Curtium l.**: a place in the forum. L. gives the other story of the origin of the name in 7. 6. The monument was not the place, but the name. 6. **repente**: as adj.; cf. c. 6. 1., *jin.*—**cūriās**: L. lightly passes over this ultimate fact of Roman history, the formation of the tribes and the *cūriae*, but the real origin of the tribes is as little known to-day as it was to L. Each tribe had ten *cūriae*, but their names were in many cases local. 7. **hōc**: the number of the *cūriae*. 8. **centuriae**: as the word (= *centumviria*) indicates, each century consisted of 100 horsemen, ten furnished by each *cūria*.—**Ramnēnsēs**: adj. used substantively; the names were *Ramnēs*, *Titiēs*, *Lucerēs*.

appellātī; Lucerum nōminis et orīginis causa incerta est. Inde nōn modo commūne sed concors etiam rēgnum duōbus rēgibus fuit.

14. Post aliquot annōs propinquī rēgis Tatiī lēgātōs Laurentium pulsan^t, cumque Laurentēs iūre gentium agerent, apud Tatium grātia suōrum et precēs plūs poterant. Igitur illōrum poenam in sē vertit: nam 2 Lāvīnī, cum ad sollemne sacrificium eō vēnisset, concursū factō interficitur. Eam rem minus aegrē quam 3 dīgnum erat tulisse Rōmulum ferunt, seu ob infīdam societātem rēgnī, seu quia haud iniūriā caesum crēdebāt. Itaque bellō quidem abstinuit; ut tamen expiārentur lēgātōrum iniūriae rēgisque caedēs, foedus inter Rōmam Lāvīniumque urbēs renovātum est.

Et cum hīs quidem inspērāta pāx erat; aliud multō 4 propius atque in ipsīs prope portīs bellum ortum. Fidēnātēs nimis vicīnās prope sē convalēscere opēs ratī, priusquam tantum rōboris esset quantum futūrum appārēbat, occupant bellum facere. Iuventūte armātā immissā vāstātur agrī quod inter urbem ac Fidēnās est. Inde ad laevam versī, quia dextrā Tiberis arcēbat, cum 5 māgnā trepidātiōne agrestium populantur; tumultusque repēns ex agrīs in urbem inlātus prō nūntiō fuit. Exceitus Rōmulus — neque enim dilātiōnem patī tam 6 vicīnum bellum poterat — exercitum ēdūcit, castra ā

14. Death of Tattius. War with Fidenae. 1. **pulsant**: maltreated. — **iūre g.**: satisfaction, and the surrender of the wrongdoers were demanded by fetials. 2. **Igitur** = *itaque*, with the result. — **sollemne**: the annual offering of the Latin league. 3. **ob . . . rēgnī**: the emphasis is in the adj. *on account of insincerity that belongs to partnerships in royalty*. 4. **propius**: the use of the adj. *propius* followed closely by the cognate adv. *prope* and prep. *prope* in the next sentence is characteristic of L. — **occupant**: *anticipate*. Cf. 21. 39. 10. 5. **tumultus**: *disorderly crowd*; *repēns*, like an adv.

- 7 Fidēnīs mille passuum locat. Ibi modicō praesidiō relīctō, ēgressus omnibus cōpiīs partem mīlitum locīs circā dēnsa obsita virgulta obscurīs subsīdere in īnsidiīs iussit; cum parte māiōre atque omnī equitātū profectus, id quod quaerēbat, tumultuōsō et minācī genere pūgnae adequitandō ipsīs prope portīs hostem excīvit. Fugae quoque, quae simulanda erat, eadem equestris
- 8 pūgna causam minus mīrābilem dedit. Et cum velut inter pūgnae fugaeque cōsiliū trepidante equitātū pedes quoque referret gradum, plēnīs repente portīs effūsī hostēs, impulsā Rōmānā aciē, studiō īstāndī
- 9 sequendīque trahuntur ad locum īnsidiārum. Inde subitō exortī Rōmānī trānsversam invādunt hostium aciem; addunt pavōrem mōta ē castrīs signa eōrum, quī in praesidiō relīctī fuerant. Ita multiplicī terrōre percussī Fidēnātēs, prius paene quam Rōmulus quīque cum eō equitēs erant circumagerent frēnīs equōs, terga
- 10 vertunt, multōque effūsus, quippe vērā fugā, quī simulantēs paulō ante secūtī erant, oppidum repetēbant.
- 11 Nōn tamen ēripuēre sē hostī: haerēns in tergō Rōmānus, priusquam forēs portārum obicerentur, velut āgmine ūnō inrumpit.

15. Bellī Fidēnātis contāgiōne inrītātī Vēientium animī et cōsanguinitāte — nam Fidēnātēs quoque Etrūscī fuērunt — et quod ipsa propinquitās locī, sī

6. **mille**: acc. 7. **modicō**: *sufficient*, as in 21. 61. 4. — **praesidiō**: troops, in § 9 camp. — **locīs** . . . **īnsidiīs**: *to lie in ambush in places hidden here and there about the thick underbrush*. — **id** . . . **quaerēbat**: *the very thing he desired*, refers to *hostem excīvit*. — **adequitandō**: ger. appositive to *genere*. 8. **velut**: with partic. as in c. 4. 5; 31. 3. — **plēnīs**: *in crowds*, a transferred adj. 9. **circumagerent** . . . **equōs**: *could rein in their horses*. 10. **fugā**: modal abl. In c. 27. 3. L. mentions a colony sent to Fidenae.

15. War with Veii. 1. **inrītātī**: sc. *sunt*. — **sī**: the conclusion is

Rōmāna arma omnibus infēsta finitimīs essent, stimu-
lābat. In finēs Rōmānōs excucurrērunt populābundī
magis quam iūstī mōre bellī. Itaque nōn castrīs 2
positīs, nōn exspectātō hostium exercitū, raptam ex
agrīs praedam portantēs Vēiōs rediēre. Rōmānus
contrā, postquam hostem in agrīs nōn invēnit, dīmīcā-
tīōnī ultimae instrūctus intentusque Tiberim trānsit.
Quem postquam castra pōnere et ad urbem accessūrum 3
Vēientēs audīvēre, obviam ēgressī, ut potius aciē dē-
cernerent quam inclūsī dē tēctīs moenibusque dīmī-
cārent. Ibi vīribus nullā arte adiūtīs tantum veterānī 4
rōbore exercitūs rēx Rōmānus vīcit, persecūtusque
fūsōs ad moenia hostēs urbe validā mūrīs ac sitū ipsō
mūnītā abstīnuit; agrōs rediēns vāstat ulciscendī
magis quam praedae studiō. Eāque clāde haud minus 5
quam adversā pūgnā subāctī Vēientēs pācem petītum
ōrātōrēs Rōmam mittunt. Agrī parte multātīs in
centum annōs indūtiaē datae.

Haec fermē Rōmulō rēgnante domī militīaeque gesta, 6
quōrum nihil absonum fideī dīvīnae orīginis dīvīnitā-
tisque post mortem crēditae fuit, nōn animus in rēgnō
avītō recuperandō, nōn condendae urbis cōnsilium, nōn
bellō ac pāce firmandae. Ab illō enim profectō vīribus 7
datīs tantum valuit, ut in quadrāgintā deinde annōs
tūtā pācem habēret. Multitūdīnī tamen grātior fuit 8
quam patribus, longē ante aliōs acceptissimus militum

implied in *propinquitās*, the danger that would result from the neigh-
borhood of the Romans. 2. *dīmīcātīōnī* u.: *a decisive struggle*. 3. *dē*:
for. 4. *arte*: *stratagem*, as with the Fidenates. — *rōbore*: *might*.
5. *ōrātōrēs* = *legātōs*, lit. "speakers." — *parte*: this was said to be
on the west bank of the Tiber, the district which, in c. 33. 9, L. says
was taken by Ancus from Veii. 6. *fermē*: *in general*, not a complete
enumeration. — *absonum* f.: *inconsistent with the belief*; *fideī* is dat.
7. *illō*: *i.e.* Romulus. — *quadrāgintā*: Numa's reign. 8. *militum* a.:

animīs; trecentōsque armātōs ad cūstōdiam corporis, quōs Celerēs appellāvit, nōn in bellō solum sed etiam in pāce habuit.

16. Hīs immortalibus ēditīs operibus cum ad exercitum recēsendum cōtiōnem in campō ad Caprae Palūdem habēret, subitō coorta tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque tam dēnsō rēgem operuit nimbō, ut cōspectum eius cōtiōnī abstulerit; nec deinde in
 2 terrīs Rōmulus fuit. Rōmāna pūbēs sēdātō tandem pavōre, postquam ex tam turbidō diē serēna et tranquilla lūx rediit, ubi vacuam sēdem rēgiam vīdit, etsī satis crēdebāt patribus, quī proximī steterant, sublimem raptum procellā, tamen velut orbitātis metū ieta
 3 maestum aliquamdiū silentium obtinuit. Deinde, ā paucīs initiō factō, deum deō nātum, rēgem parentemque urbis Rōmānae salvēre ūniversī Rōmulum iubent; pācem precibus exposcunt, utī volēns propitius suam
 4 semper sōspitet prōgeniem. Fuisse crēdō tum quoque aliquōs, quī discerptum rēgem patrum manibus tacitī arguerent—mānāvit enim haec quoque sed perobscūra fāma; illam alteram admīrātiō virī et pavor
 5 praesēns nōbilitāvit. Et cōnsiliō etiam ūnūs hominis addita rei dīcitur fidēs. Namque Proculus Iūlius,

L. seems to think of a standing army and to have in mind a tradition that made Romulus a tyrant like Tarquinius Superbus, hated by the senate. The suggestion of it prepares the way for the story of his death.—**trecentōs**: apparently L. means those mentioned in c. 13. 8. The origin of the name *Celerēs* is obscure.

16. Deification of Romulus. 1. **Palūdem**: the Goat Swamp was in the Campus Martius, perhaps near the site of the Circus Flaminius. 2. **raptum**: sc. *esse*. The infinitive depends upon the thought in *crēdebāt*. Note the structure of the period. 3. **salvēre**: *hail*; note the alliteration in the sentence. **pācem**: *favor*; explained by the *utī* clause. 4. **mānāvit**: *spread*; lit. *trickled*, a common metaphor for the spreading of a report. 5. **fidēs**: *confirmation*; objective, while

sollicitā cīvitatē dēsideriō rēgis et infēnsā patribus, gravis, ut trāditur, quamvis māgnae rei auctor in cōntiōnem prōdit. “Rōmulus,” inquit, “Quiritēs, parēns 6 urbis hūius, primā hodiernā lūce caelō repente dēlāpus sē mihi obvium dedit. Cum perfūsus horrōre venerābundus adstitissem, petēs precibus, ut contrā intuērī fās esset, ‘Abī, nūntiā,’ inquit, ‘Rōmānīs, cae- 7 lestēs ita velle, ut mea Rōma caput orbis terrārum sit; proinde rem militārem colant, sciantque et ita posteris trādant nullās opēs hūmānās armīs Rōmānīs resistere posse.’ Haec,” inquit, “locūtus sublīmis abiit.” Mī- 8 rum, quantum illī virō nūntiantī haec fidēs fuerit, quamque dēsiderium Rōmulī apud plēbem exercitum-que factā fidē immortalitātis lēnitum sit.

17. Patrum interim animōs certāmen rēgnī ac cupidō versābat. Needum ad singulōs, quia nēmō māgnoperē ēminēbat in novō populō, pervēnerat; factiōnibus inter ordinēs certābātur. Oriundī ab Sabīnīs, 2 nē, quia post Tatiī mortem ab suā parte nōn erat rēgnātum, in societātē aequā possessiōnem imperiī āmitterent, suī corporis creārī rēgem volēbant; Rōmānī veterēs peregrīnum rēgem āspērñābantur. In 3 variīs voluntātibus rēgnārī tamen omnēs volēbant,

in § 8 it is subjective, *confidence*. Cf. 21. 34. 3. — **gravis** . . . **auctor**: *an authority of weight*. 6. **horrōre**: *awe*. 8. **mīrum**: *sc. est.* — **quantum** = *quam*; *how confidence was placed in his story*.

17. Interregnum. 1. **Patrum**: L. has in mind the senate, which he considers as having 100 members, although he implies in c. 13 as others expressly state, that the senate had been doubled on the union with the Sabines. Later the addition of 100 members by Tarquin made 300 senators. — **singulōs**. one from each party, *i.e.* the Ramnes and the Tities, to which *ordinēs* refers. — **factiōnibus**: contrasted with *singulōs* (asyndeton), *in parties*. 3. In . . . **volēbant**: *though their views differed, yet all wished for a monarchy*. The thought of a republic had not yet arisen. L. often uses prepositional phrases like conditional or

- 4 libertātis dulcēdine nōndum expertā. Timor deinde patrēs incessit, nē cīvitātem sine imperiō, exercitum sine duce, multārum circā cīvitātium inritātis animīs, vīs aliqua externa adorīrētur. Et esse igitur aliquod caput placēbat, et nēmō alterī concēdere in animum
5 indūcēbat. Ita rem inter sē centum patrēs decem decuriīs factīs singulīsque in singulās decuriās creātīs, quī summae rērum praeessent, cōnsociant. Decem imperitābant; ūnus cum īnsignibus imperiī et lictōribus erat; quīnque diērum spatiō fīniēbātur imperium ac per omnēs in orbem ībat; annumque intervāllum rēgnī fuit. Id ab rē, quod nunc quoque tenet nōmen, interrēgnum appellātum.
- 7 Fremere deinde plēbs, multiplicātam servitūtem, centum prō ūnō dominōs factōs; nec ultrā nisi rēgem
8 et ab ipsīs creātum vidēbantur passūrī. Cum sēnsissent ea movērī patrēs, offerendum ultrō ratī quod āmissūrī erant, itā grātiam ineunt summā potestāte populō permissā, ut nōn plūs darent iūris quam retinērent. Dēcrēvērunt enim ut, cum populus rēgem iussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patrēs auctōrēs fierent. Hodiē quoque in lēgibus magistrātibusque rogandīs ūsūrpātur idem iūs, vī adēptā: priusquam populus

concessive clauses. 5. **rem**: *government*. L. seems to say that the 100 senators formed ten companies of ten each, which in rotation formed a governing council (*imperitābant*). Each member of the governing company was its presiding officer in turn, acting as king, and held his *imperium* five days. 6. **ibat**: impf. descriptive of the practice during the interregnum. 7. **vidēbantur p.**: *it seemed that they would not endure*. 8. **ea movērī**: figure of siege; the discontent was about to assault the position of the senate. — **iūris**: *rights*. 9. **populus** = *plēbs*, in distinction from *patrēs*. — **rogandīs**: *proposing*, the presiding officer 'asked' the people whether they wished such a law, etc. — **vī a.**: the *lēx Pūblilia* in 339 B.C., and the *lēx Maenia* probably in 287 B.C. required the senate to ratify in advance the action of the people.

suffrāgium ineat, in incertum comitiōrum ēventum patrēs auctōrēs fiunt. Tum interrēx cōtiōne advo- 10 eātā “Quod bonum faustum fēlixque sit,” inquit, “Quirītēs, rēgem creāte: ita patribus vīsum est. Patrēs deinde, sī dīgnum, quī secundus ab Rōmulō numeretur creāritis, auctōrēs fient.” Adeō id grātum plēbī 11 fuit, ut, nē victī beneficiō vidērentur, id modo scīscerent iubērentque, ut senātus dēcerneret quī Rōmae rēgnāret.

18. Inclita iūstitia religiōque eā tempestāte Numa Pompilī erat. Curibus Sabīnīs habitābat, cōnsultissimus vir, ut in illā quisquam esse aetāte poterat, 2 omnis dīvinī atque hūmānī iūris. Auctōrem doctrīnae ēius, quia nōn exstat alius, falsō Samium Pŷthagoram ēdunt, quem Serviō Tulliō rēgnante Rōmae centum amplius post annōs in ultimā Ītaliae ōrā circā Metapontum Hēraclēamque et Crotōna iuvenum aemulantium studia coetūs habuisse cōnstat. Ex quibus locīs, etsī ēiusdem aetātis fuis- 3 set, quae fāma in Sabīnōs? aut quō linguae commerciō quemquam ad cupiditātem discendī excīvisset? quōve praesidiō ūnus per tot gentēs dissonās sermōne mōribusque pervēnisset? Suōpte igitur ingeniō tempe- 4 rātum animum virtūtibus fuisse opīnor magis, īstrūctumque nōn tam peregrīnīs artibus quam disciplinā

18. Election of Numa. 1. **Numae** (akin to νόμος): the eponymous author of the Roman system of religious ceremony. — **cōnsultissimus** . . . **poterat**: *acquainted, as far as any one could be in that age.* **Quisquam** implies that no one had complete knowledge. 2. **Auctōrem**: *teacher.* L. disbelieves the tradition on account of the anachronism involved, and also on account of the impossibility of communication between the two men owing to distance, difference of language, and the character of the people. 3. **fāma**: *sc. adlāta esset*; *fāma* is the subject of *excīvisset*. 4. **ingeniō**: *native talents*, abl. of cause. — **artibus**: *systems.* — **disciplinā**: *mode of life.* —

taetricā ac trīstī veterum Sabīnōrum, quō genere nū-
 5 lum quondam incorruptius fuit. Auditō nōmine Nu-
 mae patrēs Rōmānī, quamquam inclinārī opēs ad
 Sabīnōs rēge inde sūmptō vidēbantur, tamen neque sē
 quisquam nec factiōnis suae alium nec dēnique patrum
 aut cīvium quemquam praeferre illī virō ausī, ad ūnum
 6 omnēs Numae Pompiliō rēgnum dēferendum dēcer-
 nunt. Accītus, sīcut Rōmulus augurātō urbe condendā
 rēgnum adeptus est, dē sē quoque deōs cōsulī iussit.
 Inde ab augure, cū deinde honōris ergō publicum id
 perpetuumque sacerdotium fuit, dēductus in arcem, in
 7 lapide ad merīdiem versus cōnsēdit. Augur ad laevam
 ēius capite vėlātō sēdem cēpit, dextrā manū baculum
 sine nōdō aduncum tenēs, quem lituum appellārunť.
 Inde ubi prōspectū in urbem agrumque captō deōs
 precātus regiōnēs ab oriente ad occāsum dētermināvit,
 dextrās ad merīdiem partēs, laevās ad septemtriōnem
 8 esse dīxit, sīgnum contrā, quoad longissimē cōspec-
 tum oculī ferēbant, animō finīvit; tum, lituō in laevam
 manum trānslātō, dextrā in caput Numae impositā pre-
 9 cātus ita est: “Iuppiter pater, sī est fās hunc Numam
 Pompilium, cūius ego caput teneō, rēgem Rōmae esse,
 utī tū sīgna nōbīs certa adclārāssis inter eōs finēs quōs
 10 fēcī.” Tum perēgit verbīs auspīcia quae mittī vellet;
 quibus missīs, dēclārātus rēx Numa dē templō dēscendit.

genere: *race*. 6. **augurātō:** impersonal abl. abs. as adv. of manner.
 — **honōris e.:** *i.e.* to give him dignity the office of augur was estab-
 lished. — **dēductus:** *escorted*, in solemn form. 8. **sīgnum c.:** *a land-*
mark opposite, as a mountain. The augur probably faced the south,
 making the sky into four sections by east and west and north and
 south lines. The two to the south were favorable (*dextrās*), the other
 two unfavorable (*laevās*). 9. **utī** = *utinam*. — **adclārāssis:** old form
 for *adclāraveris*. 10. **quibus:** join with *dēclārātus*; pointed out as
 king by the omens.

19. Quī rēgnō ita potītus urbem novam, conditam
 vī et armīs, iūre eam lēgibusque ac mōribus dē integrō
 condere parat. Quibus cum inter bella adsuēscere 2
 vidēret nōn posse, quippe efferārī militiā animōs, mīti-
 gandum ferōcem populum armōrum dēsuetūdine ratus,
 Iānum ad infimum Argilētum indicem pācis bellique
 fēcit, apertus ut in armīs esse cīvitatē, clausus pācā-
 tōs circā omnēs populōs significāret. Bis deinde post 3
 Numae rēgnū clausus fuit, semel T. Manliō cōsule
 post Pūnicū primum perfectum bellum, iterum, quod
 nostrae aetātī diī dedērunt ut vidērēmus, post bellum
 Actiacū ab imperātōre Caesare Augustō pāce terrā
 marīque partā. Clausō eō cum omnium circā finitimō- 4
 rum societāte ac foederibus iūnxisset animōs, positīs ex-
 ternōrum periculōrum cūrīs nē lūxuriārent ōtiō animī,
 quōs metus hostium disciplīnaque militāris continuerat,
 omnium primum rem ad multitudinem imperitam et
 illis saeculīs rudem effīcācissimam, deōrum metum ini-
 ciendum ratus est. Quī cum dēscendere ad animōs 5
 sine aliquō commentō mīrāculī nōn posset, simulat
 sibi cum deā Egeriā congressūs nocturnōs esse; ēius
 sē monitū, quae acceptissima diīs essent, sacra insti-
 tuere, sacerdōtēs suōs cuique deōrum praeficere.

Atque omnium primum ad cursūs lūnae in duodecim 6
 mēnsēs dēscribit annum; quem, quia tricēnōs diēs

19-21. Civil and religious institutions of Numa.

19. 1. **eam**: repeats *urbem* for emphasis. 2. **quippe . . . animōs**:
 parenthetical, depending on the thought in *vidēret*. — **Iānum**: an arch
 near the clay works (*Argilētum*) at the northeast of the forum.
 3. **semel**: 235 B.C. — **iterum**: 29 B.C. That L. does not mention the
 fourth time in 25 B.C. shows approximately the time of writing.
 4. **lūxuriārent**: figure of an unpruned vine implying lack of control
 and weakness. 5. **dēscendere ad**: *impress*. **Egeriā**: a nymph, one
 of the Camenae. 6. **omnium primum**: civil and religious observances

singulīs mēnsibus lūna nōn explet, dēsuntque diēs solidō annō, quī sōlstitiālī circumagitur orbe, intercalāriīs mēnsibus interpōnendīs ita dispēnsāvit, ut vicēsimō annō ad mētā eandem sōlis, unde ōrsī essent, plēnīs omnium annōrum spatiīs diēs congruerent.

7 Idem nefāstōs diēs fāstōsque fēcit, quia aliquandō nihil cum populō agī ūtile futūrum erat.

20. Tum sacerdōtibus creandīs animum adiēcit, quamquam ipse plūrima sacra obibat, ea māximē quae
 2 nunc ad Diālem flāminem pertinent. Sed quia in cīvitāte bellicōsā plūrēs Rōmulī quam Numae similēs rēgēs putābat fore, itūrōsque ipsōs ad bella, nē sacra rēgiae vicis dēsererentur, flāminem Iovī adsiduum sacerdōtem creāvit, insīgnīque eum veste et curūlī rēgiā sellā adōrnāvit. Huīc duōs flāminēs adiēcit, Mārtī
 3 ūnum, alterum Quirīnō; virginēsque Vestae lēgit, Albā oriundum sacerdōtium et gentī conditōris haud aliēnum. Iīs, ut adsiduae templī antistitēs essent, stīpendium dē pūblicō statuit, virginitāte aliisque caerimōniīs ve-
 4 nerābilēs ac sānctās fēcit. Saliōs item duodecim Mārtī Grādīvō lēgit, tunicaeque pīctae insīgne dedit et super tunicam aēneum pectorī tegumen; caelestiaque arma, quae ancīlia appellantur, ferre ac per urbem ire canen-

and festivals depended upon a correct calendar. — **solidō annō**: a solar year. — **ad mētā eandem**: i.e. when the cycle of lunar years again began with the cycle of solar years. 7. **nefāstōs**: days when it was *nefas* to conduct public business, e.g. courts.

20. 2. **similēs**: counterparts. — **rēgiae vicis**: office of king. — **flāminem**: the *flāminēs* were priests set apart to the service of special deities. The *flāmen Diālis*, chief in rank, was hedged about by many ceremonies, and could not pass a night outside the city, hence *adsiduum*, resident, always in attendance. — **veste**: the *toga praetexta*. 3. **stīpendium**: income, from a part of the *ager pūblicus*. 4. **Saliōs**: i.e. the *Leapers*, from *salire*. — **tunicae**: app. gen. to *insīgne*, distinguishing mark of. — **caelestiaque**: the original of the twelve shields

tēs carmina cum tripudiīs sollemnīque saltātū iussit. Pontificem deinde Numam Mārcium Mārcē filium ex 5 patribus lēgit, eīque sacra omnia exscrīpta exsignātaque attribuit, quibus hostiīs, quibus diēbus, ad quae templa sacra fierent, atque unde in eōs sūmptūs pecūnia ērogārētur. Cētera quoque omnia pūblica prīvā- 6 taque sacra pontificis scītīs subiēcīt, ut esset quō cōsultum plēbēs venīret, nē quid dīvinī iūris neglegendō patriōs rītūs peregrīnōsque adsciscendō turbārētur; nec caelestēs modo caerimōniās sed iūsta quoque 7 fūnebria plācandōsque mānēs ut idem pōntifex ēdocēret, quaeque prōdigia fulminibus aliōve quō vīsū missa susciperentur atque cūrārentur. Ad ea ēliciēda exmentibus dīvinīs Iovī Ēliciō āram in Aventīnō dicāvit, deumque cōsultuit auguriīs, quae suscipienda essent.

21. Ad haec cōsultanda prōcūrandaque multitūdine omnī ā vī et armīs conversā, et animī aliquid agendō occupātī erant, et deōrum adsidua īnsīdēns cūra, cum interesse rēbus hūmānīs caeleste nūmen vidērētur, eā pietāte omnium pectora imbuerat, ut fidēs ac iūs iūrandum proximō lēgum ac poenārum metū cīvitatē regerent. Et cum ipsī sē hominēs in rēgis, velut ūnicī 2

was said to have fallen from the sky. 5. **Pontificem**: the *pontificēs* were not priests, but had the general charge of religious affairs.—**attribuit**: *delivered*. In the Roman religion so much depended upon exactness of performance that it was necessary that some one should have authority to determine the times, forms, and details of ceremonies. 7. **iūsta**: *proper*, for laying the spirits (*plācandōs mānēs*), of which they had great dread.—**ut**: join with *scītīs subjēcīt*.—**ea**: sc. *prōdigia*.

21. 1. **haec**: the matters of religion, which so absorbed the attention of the people that internal dissension and foreign controversy were forgotten, while outside peoples stood in awe.—**adsidua**: adverbial in sense.—**ut . . . regerent**: *that a sense of personal obligation, superior to the fear of legal penalty, controlled the state*. The sentence

exemplī, mōrēs fōrmārent, tum finitimī etiam populī, quī antea castra, nōn urbem positam in mediō ad sollicitandam omnium pācem crēdiderant, in eam verēcundiam adductī sunt, ut cīvitatē tōtam in cultum versam deōrum violāre dūcerent nefās.

- 3 Lūcus erat, quem medium ex opācō specū fōns perennī rigābat aquā. Quō quia sē persaepe Numa sine arbitris velut ad congressum deae inferēbat, Camēnīs eum lūcum sacrāvit, quod eārum ibi concilia cum coniuge suā Ēgeriā essent. Et Fideī sollemne insti-
4 tuit. Ad id sacrārium flāminēs bigīs currū arcuātō vehī iussit, manūque ad digitōs usque involūtā rem dīvīnam facere, sīgnificantēs fidem tūtandam sēdemque
5 ēius etiam in dexterīs sacrātam esse. Multa alia sacrificia locaque sacrīs faciendīs, quae Argeōs pontificēs vocant, dēdicāvit. Omnium tamen māximum ēius operum fuit tūtēla per omne rēgnī tempus haud minor
6 pācis quam rēgnī. Ita duo deinceps rēgēs, alius aliā viā, ille bellō hīc pāce, cīvitatē auxerunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs, Numa trēs et quadragintā. Cum valida tum temperāta et bellī et pācis artibus erat cīvītās.

22. Numae morte ad interrēgnum rēs rediit. Inde Tullum Hostilium, nepōtem Hostilī, cūius in infimā arce clāra pūgna adversus Sabīnōs fuerat, rēgem po-

contains two cases of hendiadys, *prox . . . metū* being abl. abs. 3. *ex . . . specū*: join with *fōns*, the partic. (*prōfluēns*) being omitted as often in L. The grove was just outside the Porta Capena.—*quia . . . quod*: the first clause gives L.'s reason, the second Numa's. 4. *Ad id s.*: to her shrine, on the Capitol; *id* for *ēius*, as often.—*bigīs . . . arcuātō*: a two-horse covered car. 5. *Argeōs*: Chapels, of which there were 24 in the city.

22-25. Accession of Tullus Hostilius. War with Alba. Notice the simplicity and clearness of the account.

pulus iussit; patrēs auctōrēs factī. Hīc nōn solum 2
proximō rēgī dissimilis sed ferōcior etiam quam Rō-
mulus fuit. Cum aetās vīrēsque tum avīta quoque
glōria animum stimulābat. Senēscere igitur cīvitatē
ōtiō ratus undique māteriam excitandī bellī quaerēbat.
Forte ēvēnit, ut agrestēs Rōmānī ex Albānō agrō, 3
Albānī ex Rōmānō praedās in vicem agerent. Impe-
ritābat tum Gāius Cluilius Albae. Utrunque lēgātī 4
ferē sub idem tempus ad rēs repetendās missī. Tullus
praecēperat suīs, nē quid prius quam mandāta agerent.
Satis sciēbat negātūrum Albānum; ita piē bellum
indīcī posse. Ab Albānīs sōcordius rēs ācta: exceptī 5
hospitiō ab Tullō blandē ac benīgnē, cōmiter rēgis
convīvium celebrant. Tantisper Rōmānī et rēs repe-
tīverant priōrēs et negantī Albānō bellum in tricēsi-
mum diem indīxerant. Haec renūntiant Tullō. Tum 6
lēgātīs Tullus dīcendī potestātem, quid petentēs vēne-
rint, facit. Illī omnium ignārī prīmum pūrgandō
terunt tempus: sē invītōs quicquam, quod minus pla-
ceat Tullō, dictūrōs, sed imperiō subigī; rēs repetitum
sē vēnisse; nī reddantur, bellum indīcere iussōs. Ad 7
haec Tullus “Nūntiāte,” inquit, “rēgī vestrō, rēgem
Rōmānum deōs facere testēs, uter prius populus rēs
repetentēs lēgātōs āspernātus dīmiserit, ut in eum
omnēs expetant hūiusce clādēs bellī.”

23. Haec nūntiant domum Albānī. Et bellum utrim-
que summā ope parābātur, cīvīlī simillimum bellō,
prope inter parentēs nātōsque, Trōiānam utramque prō-

22. 2. *ferōcior*: more daring. — *Senēscere*: grow weak. 4. *rēs r.*: the restitution of stolen articles or satisfaction for them. — *piē*: with the satisfaction of proper forms. 5. *cōmiter*: as guests. — *tantisper*: meanwhile. 6. *pūrgandō*: in apologizing; the apology is in *sē invītōs*. 7. *uter*: relative referring to *eum*. — *expetant*: sc. *dū*.

lem, cum Lāvīnium ab Trōiā, ab Lāvīniō Alba, ab Albā-
 2 nōrum stirpe rēgum oriundī Rōmānī essent. Ēventus
 tamen bellī minus miserābilem dīmiciātiōnem fēcit,
 quod nec aciē certātum est, et tēctīs modo dīrutīs alte-
 3 rius urbis duo populī in ūnum cōnfūsī sunt. Albānī
 priōrēs ingentī exercitū in agrum Rōmānum impetum
 fēcēre. Castra ab urbe haud plūs quīnque mīlia pas-
 suum locant; fossā circumdant—fossa Cluilia ab
 nōmine ducis per aliquot saecula appellāta est, dōnec
 4 cum rē nōmen quoque vetustāte abolēvit. In hīs ca-
 strīs Cluilius Albānus rēx moritur; dictātōrem Albānī
 Mettium Fūfetium creant. Interim Tullus ferōx prae-
 cipuē morte rēgis, māgnumque deōrum nūmen, ab ipsō
 capite ōrsum, in omne nōmen Albānum expetītūrum
 poenās ob bellum impium dictitāns, nocte praeteritis
 hostium castrīs infēstō exercitū in agrum Albānum
 5 pergit. Ea rēs ab statīvīs excīvit Mettium. Dūcit
 quam proximē ad hostem potest. Inde lēgātum prae-
 missum nūntiāre Tullō iubet, priusquam dīmicient,
 opus esse conloquiō; sī sēcum congressus sit, satis
 scīre ea sē adlātūrum, quae nihilō minus ad rem
 6 Rōmānam quam ad Albānam pertineant. Haud
 āspērnatūs Tullus, tamen, sī vāna adferantur, in
 aciem ēdūcit. Exeunt contrā et Albānī. Postquam
 strūctī utrimque stābant, cum paucīs procerum in
 7 medium ducēs prōcēdunt. Ibi infit Albānus: “Iniū-
 riās et nōn redditās rēs, ex foedere quae repetitae

23. 2. **tēctīs modo**: without the loss of life usual in war. 3. **rē**: in the lapse of time (*vetustāte*) the ditch disappeared and the name with it. 4. **capite**: i.e. Cluilius. — **infēstō**: *plundering*, as in 21. 44. 3. 5. **opus esse**: *was desirable*. 6. **sī . . . adferantur**: *if the proposition should be trifling*. — **stābant**: the impf. with *postquam* common in L. to describe an action in progress. 7. **ex. f.**: join with *red. rēs*.

sint, et ego rēgem nostrum Cluiliū causam hūiusce esse bellī audisse videor, nec tē dubitō, Tulle, eadem prae tē ferre; sed sī vēra potius quam dictū speciōsa dicenda sunt, cupīdō imperiī duōs cognātōs vicinōsque populōs ad arma stimulat. Neque, rēctē an perperam, 8 interpretor; fuerit ista ēius dēliberātiō quī bellum suscepit; mē Albānī gerendō bellō ducem creāvēre. Illud tē, Tulle, monitum velim: Etrūsca rēs quanta circā nōs tēque māximē sit, quō propior es Tuscīs, hōc magis scīs. Multum illī terrā, plūrimū marī pollent. 9 Memor estō, iam cum sīgnū pūgnae dabis, hās duās aciēs spectāculō fore, ut fessōs cōnfectōsque simul victōrem ac victum aggrediantur. Itaque sī nōs dī amant, quoniam nōn contentī libertāte certā in dubiam imperiī servitiūque āleam īmus, ineāmus aliquam viam quā utrī utrīs imperent, sine māgnā clāde, sine multō sanguine utrīusque populī dēcernī possit." Haud displicet rēs Tullō, quamquam cum indole animī tum spē 10 victōriae ferōcior erat. Quaerentibus utrimque ratiō inītur, cui et fortūna ipsa praebuit māteriam.

24. Forte in duōbus tum exercitibus erant trigeminī frātrēs nec aetāte nec vīribus disparēs. Horātiōs Curiātiōsque fuisse satis cōstat, nec fermē rēs antīqua alia est nōbīlior; tamen in rē tam clārā nōminum error manet, utrīus populī Horātiī, utrīus Curiātiī fuerint. Auctōrēs utrōque trahunt; plūrēs tamen in-

— **audisse videor**: *I have heard, I think*; with *Cluiliū* supply *dicentem*. — **dictū speciōsa**: *plausible*. 8. **interpretor**: *decide*. — **fuerit**: fut. perf. of command. — **bellō**: dat. — **Illud**: *the following*; cog. acc. with *monitum*. — **hōc**: abl. 9. **libertāte**: *independence*. 10. **Quaerentibus**: dat. agt.

24. In this and the following chapters the alliteration, asyndeton, and antithesis are strongly marked. 1. **nōbīlior**: *better known*. — **error**: *uncertainty*.

- veniō quī Rōmānōs Horātiōs vocent; hōs ut sequar,
 2 inclināt animus. Cum trigeminīs agunt rēgēs ut prō
 suā quisque patriā dīmicient ferrō: ibi imperium fore,
 undē victōria fuerit. Nihil recūsātur; tempus et locus
 3 convenit. Priusquam dīmicārent, foedus ictum inter
 Rōmānōs et Albānōs est hīs lēgibus, ut, cūius populi
 cīvēs eō certāmine vīcissent, is alterī populō cum bonā
 pāce imperitāret. Foedera alia aliīs lēgibus, cēterum
 4 eōdem modō omnia fiunt. Tum ita factum accēpimus,
 nec ūllius vetustior foederis memoria est. Fētiālis
 rēgem Tullum ita rogāvit: “Iubēsne mē, rēx, cum patre
 patrātō populī Albānī foedus ferīre?” Iubente rēge
 “Sāgmīna,” inquit, “tē, rēx, poscō.” Rēx ait, “Pūram
 5 tollitō.” Fētiālis ex arce grāminis herbam pūram
 attulit. Postea rēgem ita rogāvit: “Rēx, facisne mē
 tū rēgium nūntium populī Rōmānī Quirītium, vāsa
 comitēsque meōs?” Rēx respondit: “Quod sine
 fraude meā populīque Rōmānī Quirītium fiat, faciō.”
 6 Fētiālis erat M. Valerius. Is patrem patrātum Spurium
 Fūsium fēcīt, verbēnā caput capillōsque tangēns. Pater
 patrātus ad iūs iūrandum patrāndum, id est, sancien-
 dum fit foedus, multīsque id verbīs, quae longō effāta
 7 carmine nōn operae est referre, peragit. Lēgibus
 deinde recitātīs, “Audī,” inquit, “Iuppiter, audī, pater

2. **agunt**: propose. — **unde** = *ubi*; cf. *stāre ab aliquō*. 3. **legibus** = *condiciōnibus*. — **Foedera . . . fiunt**: *i.e.* the form of satisfaction is independent of the terms of the treaty. 4. **Fētiālis**: the fetials, whose spokesman was the *pater patrātus*, were a college of priests who had charge of the proceedings by which war was declared or peace ratified. — **ferīre**: the origin of the expression appears in § 8. — **Sāgmīna**: *sacred herbs*, plucked on the Capitol, and taken with their roots and the earth clinging to them, here the same as *verbēna*. 5. **rēgium**: in place of the king. — **Quod . . . fiat**: *as far as may be*. — **fraude**: *detriment*. 6. **carmine**: *formula*.

patrāte populī Albānī, audī tū, populus Albānus: ut illa palam prīma postrēma ex illīs tabulīs cērāve recitāta sunt sine dolō malō, utīque ea hīc hodiē rēctissimē intellēcta sunt, illīs lēgibus populus Rōmānus prior nōn dēficiet. Sī prior dēfēxit pūblicō cōnsiliō dolō 8 malō, tum illō diē, Juppiter, populum Rōmānum sic feritō, ut ego hunc porcum hīc hodiē feriam, tantōque magis feritō, quantō magis potes pollēsque.” Id ubi 9 dīxit, porcum saxō silice percussit. Sua item carmina Albānī suumque iūs iūrandum per suum dictātōrem suōsque sacerdōtēs perēgērunt.

25. Foedere ictō trigeminī sicut convēnerat arma capiunt. Cum suī utrōsque adhortārentur, deōs patriōs, patriam ac parentēs, quicquid cīvium domī, quicquid in exercitū sit, illōrum tunc arma, illōrum intuērī manūs, ferōcēs et suōpte ingenio et plēnī adhortantium vōcibus in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōn- 2 sēderant utrimque prō castrīs duo exercitūs periculī magis praesentis quam cūrae expertēs; quippe imperium agēbātur in tam paucōrum virtūte atque fortunā positum. Itaque ergō ērēctī suspēnsīque in minimē grātum spectāculum animōs intendunt. Datur sīgnum, 3 infestisque armīs, velut aciēs, ternī iuvenēs māgnōrum exercituum animōs gerentēs concurrunt. Nec hīs nec illīs periculum suum, pūblicum imperium servitiumque

7. *sine dolō malō*: without guile, or in good faith. 8. *dēfēxit*: for dēfēcērit. 9. *saxō silice*: flint stone, symbolic of Jupiter, who punished the breaking of treaties.

25. 1. *quicquid . . . sit*: the citizens at home and in the army.—*intuērī*: join with *adhortārentur*; each party encouraged its champions to consider.—*et . . . et*: connect the two reasons of *ferōcēs*, the natural dispositions of the young men, and the encouragements of their friends, although *plēnī* is in the same grammatical construction as *ferōcēs*. 2. *agēbātur*: was at stake.—*Itaque ergō*: thus then. 3. *suum, pū-*

obversātur animō, futūraque ea deinde patriae fortuna
 4 quam ipsī fēcissent. Ut primō statim concursū incre-
 puere arma micantēsque fulsere gladii, horror ingens
 spectantis perstringit, et neutrō inclinātā spē torpēbat
 5 vōx spīritusque. Cōsertis deinde manibus, cum iam
 nōn mōtūs tantum corporum agitātiōque anceps telō-
 rum armōrumque, sed vulnera quoque et sanguis spec-
 tāculō essent, duo Rōmānī super alium alius, vulnerātis
 6 tribus Albānis, expīrantēs corruērunt. Ad quōrum cā-
 sum cum conclāmasset gaudiō Albānus exercitus, Rō-
 mānās legiōnēs iam spēs tōta, nōndum tamen cūra
 dēseruerat, exanimēs vice ūnīus, quem trēs Curiātiī
 7 circumsteterant. Forte is integer fuit, ut ūniversis sōlus
 nēquāquam pār, sic adversus singulōs ferōx. Ergō ut
 sēgregāret pūgnam eōrum, capēssit fugam, ita ratus
 secūtūrōs, ut quemque vulnere adfectum corpus sineret.
 8 Iam aliquantum spatiī ex eō locō ubi pūgnātum est aufū-
 gerat, cum respiciēns videt māgnis intervāllis sequentēs,
 9 ūnum haud procul ab sēsē abesse. In eum māgnō impetū
 rediit; et dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat Curiātiis, utī
 opem ferant frātrī, iam Horātius caesō hoste victor se-
 cundam pūgnam petēbat. Tunc clāmōre, quālis ex
 inspērātō faventium solet, Rōmānī adiuvant mīlitem
 10 suum, et ille dēfungī proeliō festīnat. Prius itaque quam
 alter, quī nec procul aberat, cōsequī posset, et alterum

blicum: note the vividness given by the asyndeton and the chias-
 mus. — **futūra . . . fortuna**: *the thought that*, partic. for inf. 4. **arma**:
shields, as in § 12, upon which the javelins of the first encounter
 rattled. 5. **anceps**: *on both sides*. 7. **ut . . . sic**: *though yet*. —
ūniversis: *all together*. — **ita**: *as fast as*. 8. **sequentēs, abesse**:
 the partic. marks the circumstance, the inf. the fact, so with us.
 9. **inclāmat . . . utī**: *shouts . . . that*. — **ex inspērātō**: *unexpectedly*;
 with *solet*, sc. *esse*. — **faventium**: the regular word for partisans.
 10. **nec**: for *nōn*. — **alterum**: *the second*, with reference to the one

Curiātium cōnficit. Iamque aequātō Mārte singulī 11
 supererant, sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs. Alterum
 intāctum ferrō corpus et gemināta victōria ferōcem in
 certāmen tertium dabat; alter fessum vulnere, fessum
 cursū trahēns corpus, victusque frātrum ante sē strāge
 victōrī obicitur hostī. Nec illud proelium fuit. Rō- 12
 mānus exsultāns “Duōs” inquit “frātrum Mānibus
 dedī; tertium causae bellī hūiusce, ut Rōmānus Albānō
 imperet, dabō.” Male sustinentī arma gladium supernē
 iugulō dēfigit, iacentem spoliāt. Rōmānī ovariantes ac 13
 grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt eō māiōre cum gaudiō,
 quō prope metum rēs fuerat. Ad sepultūram inde
 suōrum nēquāquam paribus animīs vertuntur, quippe
 imperiō alterī auctī, alterī diciōnis aliēnae factī. Se- 14
 pulcra exstant quō quisque locō cecidit, duo Rōmāna
 ūnō locō propius Albam, tria Albāna Rōmam versus,
 sed dīstantia locīs, ut et pūgnātum est.

26. Priusquam inde dīgrederentur, rogantī Mettiō,
 ex foedere ictō quid imperāret, imperat Tullus, utī
 iuventūtem in armīs habeat; ūsūrum sē eōrum operā,
 sī bellum cum Vēientibus foret. Ita exercitūs inde
 domōs abductī. Prīnceps Horātius ibat trigemina 2
 spolia prae sē gerēns; cū soror virgō, quae dēspōnsa
 ūnī ex Curiātiis fuerat, obvia ante portam Capēnam
 fuit; cognitōque super umerōs frātris palūdāmentō
 spōnsī, quod ipsa cōnfēcerat, solvit crīnēs et flēbiliter

already killed. 11. **Alterum**: acc.—**dabat**: *made*.—**ante sē**: *before his eyes*. 12. **Male**: *scarcely*.—**iugulō**: dat.—**spoliāt**: *stripped off his armor*. 13. **eō . . . quō**: abl. measure; the comparative in the relative clause is much more common, but the positive *prope* emphasizes the actual nearness.—**diciōnis**: pred. poss. gen. 14. **Rōmam v.**: *Rome . . . ward*.

26. Horatius kills his sister. 2. **solvit crīnēs**: a sign of mourning.

3 nōmine spōnsum mortuum appellat. Movet ferōcī
 iuvenī animum complōrātiō sorōris in victōriā suā
 tantōque gaudiō publicō. Strictō itaque gladiō simul
 4 verbīs increpāns trānsfigit puellam. “Abī hinc cum
 immātūrō amōre ad spōnsum,” inquit, “oblīta frātrum
 mortuōrum vīvīque, oblīta patriae. Sīc eat quaecum-
 5 que Rōmāna lūgēbit hostem.” Atrōx vīsum id facinus
 patribus plēbīque, sed recēns meritum factō obstābat.
 Tamen raptus in iūs ad rēgem. Rēx, nē ipse tam
 trīstis ingrātīque ad vulgus iūdicīi ac secundum iūdi-
 cium supplicīi auctor esset, conciliō populī advocātō,
 “Duumvirōs,” inquit, “quī Horātiō perduelliōnem
 6 iūdicent secundum lēgem faciō.” Lēx horrendī car-
 minis erat: “Duumvirī perduelliōnem iūdicent. Sī
 ā duumvirīs prōvocārit, prōvocātiōne certātō. Sī
 vincent, caput obnūbitō, infēlicī arborī recte suspen-
 ditō, verberātō vel intrā pōmērium vel extrā pōmē-
 7 rium.” Hāc lēge duumvirī creātī, quī sē absolvere nōn
 rēbantur eā lēge nē innoxium quidem posse, cum con-
 demnāssent, tum alter ex iīs “Pūblī Horātī, tibi per-

3. **iuvenī**: dat. of ref. instead of gen. as often; note the order, *stirs the fierce youth's spirit the lament*. 4. **immātūrō**: *untimely*, because of her forgetfulness of the Roman victory. 5. **obstābat**: *palliated*, stood before so that it could not be seen. — **nē i. . . auctor e.**: *that he might not pronounce*, lit. *be responsible for*. L.'s thought is that an unquestioned crime, *caedēs manifestā*, called for no trial, only for sentence. The king not wishing to pronounce sentence himself appointed two commissioners, *duovirī*, who were to hold no trial, but only give sentence. From them an appeal was to the people, not as to the justice of the sentence, but as to its execution. — **perduelliōnem**: high treason, instead of *parricidium*, murder. The act of such a hero was regarded as more than the crime of an ordinary man. 6. **certātō**: sc. *reus*; omission of subject, and also change of subject, especially with imperative, were common in early laws. — **arborī**: locative; *arbor infelix* was either the *furca* or *crux* to which the criminal was fixed. — **suspenditō**: *fasten*, not *hang*. 7. **nōn . . . nē . . . quidem**: re-

duelliōnem iūdicō " inquit. " Ī, lictor, conligā manūs." 8
 Accesserat lictor iniciēbatque laqueum. Tum Horā-
 tius auctōre Tullō, clēmente lēgis interprete, " Prō-
 vocō " inquit. Ita prōvocātiōne certātum ad populum
 est. Mōtī hominēs sunt in eō iūdicīō māximē Pūbliō 9
 Horātiō patre prōclāmante, sē filiam iūre caesam iūdi-
 cāre; nī ita esset, patriō iūre in filium animadver-
 sūrum fuisse. Ōrābat deinde nē sē, quem paulō ante
 cum ēgregiā stirpe cōspexissent, orbū liberis face-
 rent. Inter haec senex iuvenem amplexus, spolia 10
 Curiātiōrum fixa eō locō quī nunc Pila Horātia appel-
 lātur ostentāns, " Huncine," āiēbat, " quem modo
 decorātum ovantemque victōriā incēdentem vīdistis,
 Quirītēs, eum sub furcā vinctum inter verbera et
 cruciātūs vidēre potestis, quod vix Albānōrum oculī
 tam dēfōrme spectāculum ferre possent? Ī, lictor, 11
 conligā manūs quae paulō ante armātae imperium
 populō Rōmānō peperērunt. Ī, caput obnūbe liberā-
 tōris urbis hūius; arbore infēlicī suspende; verberā
 vel intrā pōmērium, modo inter illa pīla et spolia ho-
 stium, vel extrā pōmērium, modo inter sepulera Curiā-
 tiōrum. Quō enim dūcere hunc iuvenem potestis, ubi
 nōn sua decora eum ā tantā foeditāte supplicīi vindi-
 cent?" Nōn tulit populus nec patris lacrimās nec 12
 ipsius parem in omnī perīculō animum; absolvērunt-
 que admirātiōne magis virtūtis quam iūre causae.
 Itaque, ut caedēs manifēsta aliquō tamen piāculō

peated negative, *no, not even*, as in 22. 14. 4. 10. **Pila H.**: *Horatian arms, plural*; cf. § 11. The place was in the forum.—**decorātum** . . . **victōriā**: *with the spoils and shout of victory*.—**furcā**: a wooden fork to whose prongs the victim's hands were bound while he was scourged.—**quod** . . . **spectāculum**: *so dread a sight that, common attraction into rel. cl.* 11. **modo**: *provided only* it be where surrounding objects

luerētur, imperātum patrī ut filium expiāret pecūniā
 13 pūblicā. Is quibusdam piāculāribus sacrificiīs factīs,
 quae deinde gentī Horātiae trāditā sunt, trāsmisso
 per viam tigillō, capite adopertō velut sub iugum
 mīsīt iuvenem. Id hodiē quoque pūblicē semper re-
 14 fectum manet; sorōrium tigillum vocant. Horātiae
 sepulcrum, quō locō corruerat icta, cōstrūctum est
 saxō quadrātō. .

27. Nec diū pāx Albāna mānsit. Invidia vulgī,
 quod tribus mīlitibus fortūna pūblica commissā fuerat,
 vānum ingenium dictātōris corrūpit, et, quoniam rēcta
 cōnsilia haud bene ēvēnerant, prāvīs reconciliāre popu-
 2 lārīum animōs coepit. Igitur ut prius in bellō pācem,
 sic in pāce bellum quaerēns, quia suae cīvitātī animō-
 rum plūs quam vīrium cernēbat esse, ad bellum palam
 atque ex ēdictō gerundum aliōs concitat populōs, suis
 3 per speciem societātis prōditiōnem reservat. Fidē-
 nātēs, colōnia Rōmāna, Vēientibus sociīs cōnsiliū ad-
 sūmptīs, pactō trānsitiōnis Albānōrum ad bellum atque
 4 arma incitantur. Cum Fidēnae apertē dēscissent,
 Tullus, Mettiō exercitūque eius ab Albā accitō, contrā
 hostēs dūcit. Ubi Aniēnem trānsiit, ad cōfluentīs
 5 conlocat castra. Inter eum locum et Fidēnās Vēien-
 tium exercitus Tiberim trānsierat. Hī in aciē prope

would shame those punishing. 12. *luerētur*: the crime of treason in which the people became involved by the acquittal of Horatius, called for public expiation, hence *pecūniā pūblicā*. 13. *sorōrium* t.: the sister's beam, mentioned as late as the 4th century, stretched across a street leading into the Vicus Cyprius. 14. *saxō* q.: heavy stone.

27. War with Fidenae; treachery of Mettius. 1. *Nec*: but . . . not.—*vānum*: inconstant. 2. *animōrum*: impulse.—*vīrium*: endurance.—*palam* a. e. ē.: formally declared. 3. *pactō*: inst. abl.; agreement that the Albans would go over. 4. *cōfluentis*: the junction of the Anio and the Tiber. 5. *et*: also.

flūmen tenuēre dextrum cornū; in sinistrō Fidēnātēs propius montēs cōsistunt. Tullus adversus Vēientem hostem dērigit suōs; Albānōs contrā legiōnem Fidēnātium conlocat. Albānō nōn plūs animī erat quam fideī. Nec manēre ergō nec trānsire apertē ausus sēnsim ad montēs succēdit. Inde, ubi satis subisse 6 sēsē ratus est, ērigit tōtam aciem, fluctuānsque animō, ut tereret tempus, ordinēs explicat. Cōnsilium erat, quā fortūna rem daret, eā inclināre vīrēs. Mirāculō primō esse Rōmānīs quī proximī 7 steterant, ut nūdārī latera sua sociōrum dīgressū sēnsērunt; inde eques citātō equō nūntiat rēgī abire Albānōs. Tullus in rē trepidā duodecim vōvit Saliōs fānaque Pallōrī ac Pavōrī. Equitem clārā increpāns 8 vōce, ut hostēs exaudīrent, redire in proelium iubet; nihil trepidātiōne opus esse; suō iussū circumducī Albānum exercitum, ut Fidēnātium nūda terga invādant. Īdem imperat ut hastās equitēs ērigerent. Id 9 factum māgnae partī peditum Rōmānōrum cōnspectum abeuntis Albānī exercitūs intersaepsit; quī vīderant, id quod ab rēge audītum erat ratī, eō ācrius pūgnant. Terror ad hostēs trānsit; et audīverant clārā vōce dictum, et māgna pars Fidēnātium, ut quī colōnī additī Rōmānīs essent, Latīnē sciēbant. Itaque, nē 10 subitō ex collibus dēcursū Albānōrum interclūderentur ab oppidō, terga vertunt. Īnstat Tullus fūsōque

6. **ērigit . . . explicat**: instead of attacking he went farther toward the hills than he ought and spent the time in military evolutions, drawing up and opening his formation. — **quā . . . eā**: on which side; = *quō . . . eō*. — **inclināre**: figure of weighing; throw into that scale.
 7. **citātō equō**: galloping up. — **rē t.**: a crisis, as in 22. 5. 1. — **Saliōs**: the lesser college, called *Quirīnālēs*. 8. **increpāns**: rebuking the horseman for his foolish fear. 9. **Id f.**: the carrying out of this order. — **id . . . ratī**: sc. *esse*. — **additī**: settlers who had joined those from

Fidēnātium cornū in Vēientem aliēnō pavōre perculsum ferōcior redit. Nec illī tulēre impetum, sed ab
 11 effūsā fugā flūmen obiectum ab tergō arcēbat. Quō postquam fuga inclināvit, aliī arma foedē iactantēs in aquam caeci ruēbant, aliī, dum cunctantur in rīpīs, inter fugae pūgnaeque cōsiliū oppressī. Nōn alia ante Rōmāna pūgna atrōcior fuit.

28. Tum Albānus exercitus, spectātor certāminis, dēductus in campōs. Mettius Tullō dēvictōs hostēs grātulātur; contrā Tullus Mettium benīgnē adloquitur. Quod bene vertat, castra Albānōs Rōmānīs castrīs iungere iubet, sacrificiū lūstrāle in diem posterum
 2 parat. Ubi inlūxit, parātīs omnibus, ut adsolet, vocārī ad cōtiōnem utrumque exercitum iubet. Praecōnēs, ab extrēmō ōrsī, prīmōs excīvēre Albānōs. Hī novitāte etiam rei mōtī, ut rēgem Rōmānum cōtiōnantem
 3 audīrent, proximī cōstitēre. Ex compositō armāta circumdatur Rōmāna legiō; centuriōnibus datum negō-
 4 tium erat ut sine morā imperia exsequerentur. Tum ita Tullus īfīt: “Rōmānī, sī umquam ante aliās ūllō in bellō fuit quod prīmum dīs immortalibus grātiās agerētis, deinde vestrae ipsōrum virtūtī, hesternum id proelium fuit. Dīmīcātum est enim nōn magis cum hostibus quam, quae dīmīcātiō māior atque periculō-
 5 sior est, cum prōditiōne ac perfidiā sociōrum. Nam,

Rome. 10. **ab tergō**: the Veientes had faced south, but as Tullus turned from them to attack the Fidenates they had faced about toward the east, and were now driven back to the Tiber. 11. **caeci**: *blindly*; in 22. 6. 5., *velut caeci*. — **atrōcior**: *bloody*.

28. Punishment of Mettius. 1. **spectātor**: *which had watched*; substantives in *tor* often describe acts. — **sacrificiū**: the *suovetaurilia*. 2. **novitāte**: the curiosity of the Albans, in their ignorance of Roman customs, led them to seek the best places. 4. **sī . . . fuit**: *if there ever was a reason*. — **ipsōrum**: *own*. — **quae**: the relative precedes the

nē vōs falsa opīniō teneat, iniussū meō Albānī subiēre ad montēs, nec imperium illud meum, sed cōsilium et imperiū simulātiō fuit, ut nec vōbīs, ignōrantibus dēserī vōs, āverterētur ā certāmine animus, et hostibus circumvenīrī sē ab tergō ratīs terror ac fuga inicerētur. Nec ea culpa, quam arguō, omnium Albānōrum est: 6 ducem secūtī sunt, ut et vōs, sī quō ego inde āgmen dēclīnāre voluissem, fēcissētis. Mettius ille est ductor itineris hūius, Mettius idem hūius māchinātor bellī, Mettius foederis Rōmānī Albānīque ruptor. Audeat deinde tālia alius, nisi in hunc īnsigne iam documentum mortālibus dederō.” Centuriōnēs armātī Mettium 7 circumsistunt. Rēx cētera ut ōrsus erat peragit: “Quod bonum faustum fēlixque sit populō Rōmānō ac mihi vōbīsque, Albānī, populum omnem Albānum Rōmam trādūcere in animō est, cīvītātem dare plēbī, primōrēs in patrēs legere, ūnam urbem, ūnam rem pūblicam facere. Ut ex ūnō quondam in duōs populōs dīvīsa Albāna rēs est, sic nunc in ūnum redeat.” Ad 8 haec Albāna pūbēs inermis ab armātīs saepta, in variīs voluntātibus commūnī tamen metū cōgente, silentium tenet. Tum Tullus “Mettī Fūfetī,” inquit, “sī ipse 9 discere possēs fidem ac foedera servāre, vīvō tibi ea

word to which it is an appositive, as in 21. 57. 4. 5. **iniussū**: it was not by my command. — **cōsilium**: stratagem. — **ut nec**: instead of *nē* on account of the following *et*. The negative belongs to *āverterētur*; *vōbīs*, dat. as *hostibus* below. — **terror . . . fuga**: correspond to *Pal-lōrī* and *Pavōrī* of c. 27. 6. **ductor**, **māchinātor**, **ruptor**: note the order of these words in connection with the genitives, by which the latter are brought into prominence. — **Audeat**: almost a curse; let another dare unless, but if I shall punish M. then let him not dare. — **documentum**: the warning and the punishment are confused. 7. **cīvītātem**: citizenship. — **urbem**: local. — **rem p.**: political. — **in . . . cōgente**: with different feelings, but under a common fear; cf. c. 17. 3. 9. **discere**: contrasted with *docē*. — **vīvō**: emphatic; I would let you

disciplīna ā mē adhibita esset; nunc, quoniam tuum īnsānābile ingenium est, at tū tuō supplicio docē hūmānum genus ea sāncta crēdere, quae ā tē violāta sunt. Ut igitur paulō ante animum inter Fidēnātem Rōmānamque rem ancipitem gessistī, ita iam corpus passim distra-
 10 hendum dabis." Exinde duābus admōtīs quadrīgīs, in currūs eārum distentum inligat Mettium, deinde in dīversum iter equī concitātī lacerum in utrōque currū corpus, quā inhaeserant vinculis membra, portantēs.
 11 Āvertēre omnēs ab tantā foeditāte spectāculī oculōs. Prīmum ultimumque illud supplicium apud Rōmānōs exemplī parum memoris lēgum hūmānārum fuit. In aliīs glōriārī licet nullī gentium mītiōrēs placuisse poenās.

29. Inter haec iam praemissī Albam erant equitēs, quī multitūdinem trādūcerent Rōmam. Legiōnēs
 2 deinde ductae ad dīruendam urbem. Quae ubi intrāvēre portās, nōn quidem fuit tumultus ille nec pavor, quālis captārum esse urbium solet, cum effrāctīs portīs strātīsve ariete mūrīs aut arce vī captā clāmor hostīlis et cursus per urbem armātōrum omnia ferrō
 3 flammāque miscet; sed silentium trīste ac tacita maestitia ita dēfixit omnium animōs, ut prae metū [oblītī] quid relinquerent, quid sēcum ferrent, dēficiēte cōsi-

live and would give you instruction. — nunc: but now, as in 21. 13. 2. — at: at least. — passim: his body, like his mind, should be drawn in different directions. 10. quadrīgīs: abl. abs. instead of gen. — in . . . iter: in opposite directions; oftener without iter. 11. foeditāte: the horrible sight. — exemplī: epexegetic gen., example of punishment. — lēgum h.: humanity. History does not bear out L.'s judgment.

29. The destruction of Alba. The brilliant description of this chapter, which consists mainly of two periods, is marked by the vivid sequence of details and by the clearness of the scene as a whole. 2. nōn q. f.: not indeed that confusion. — clāmor h. = hostēs clāmantēs. 3. silentium . . . maestitia: gloomy silence and voiceless sorrow. — dēfixit: dazed. — prae: for. — quid r.: join with dēficiēte.

liō rogitantēque aliī aliōs, nunc in līminibus stārent, nunc errābundī domōs suās, ultimum illud vīsūrī, pervagārentur. Ut vērō iam equitum clāmor exīre 4 iubentium instābat, iam fragor tēctorum quae dīruēbantur ūltimīs urbis partibus audiēbātur, pulvisque ex dīstantibus locīs ortus velut nūbe inductā omnia implēverat, raptim quibus quisque poterat ēlātīs, cum larem ac penātēs tēctaque, in quibus nātus quisque ēducātusque esset, relinquentēs exīrent, iam continēns 5 āgmen migrantium implēverat viās, et cōspectus aliōrum mūtūā miserātiōne integrābat lacrimās; vōcēsque etiam miserābilēs exaudiēbantur, mulierum praecipuē, cum obsessa ab armātīs templa augusta praeterīrent ac velut captōs relinquerent deōs. Egressīs urbe Albā- 6 nīs Rōmānus passim pūblica prīvātaque omnia tēcta adaequat solō, ūnāque hōrā quadringentōrum annōrum opus, quibus Alba steterat, excidiō ac ruīnīs dedit; templīs tamen deum — ita enim ēdictum ab rēge fuerat — temperātum est.

30. Rōma interim crēscit Albae ruīnīs; duplicātur cīvium numerus; Caelius additur urbī mōns, et, quō frequentius habitārētur, eam sēdem Tullus rēgiae capit, ibique deinde habitāvit. Prīncipēs Albānōrum in 2 patrēs, ut ea quoque pars rei pūblīcae crēsceret, lēgit — Iūliōs, Servīliōs, Quīnctiōs, Geganiōs, Curiātiōs, Cloeliōs — templumque ōrdinī ab sē auctō cūriam fēcit,

They did not know what to do, and so asked one another. — **ultimum illud**: for that last time; adv. acc. 4. **iam**: now; notice the repetition of *iam*, as the reader's attention is called to successive details. — **quibus**: abl. attracted from *iīs quae*. 5. **exaudiēbantur**: were heard above (ex) the din of destruction. 6. **solō**: dat. — **templīs**: dat.; temples were spared.

30. War with the Sabines. 1. **quō . . . habitārētur**: that more might take up their residence there. 2. **ōrdinī**: dat. with *templum*

quae Hostilia ūsque ad patrum nostrōrum aetātem
 3 appellāta est. Et ut omnium ōrdinum vīribus aliquid
 ex novō populō adicerētur, equitum decem turmās ex
 Albānīs lēgit, legiōnēs et veterēs eōdem supplēmentō
 explēvit et novās scrīpsit.

4 Hāc fidūciā vīrium Tullus Sabīnīs bellum indīcit,
 gentī eā tempestāte secundum Etrūscōs opulentissimae
 5 virīs armisque. Utrimque iniūriae factae ac rēs nē-
 quīquam erant repetitae: Tullus ad Fērōniae fānum
 mercātū frequentī negōtiātōrēs Rōmānōs comprehēnsōs
 querēbātur; Sabīnī suōs prius in lūcum cōnfūgis-
 6 sisse ac Rōmae retentōs. Hae causae bellī ferēbantur. Sabīnī,
 haud parum memorēs et suārum vīrium partem Rōmae
 ab Tatiō locātam et Rōmānam rem nūper etiam adiec-
 tiōne populī Albānī auctam, circumspicere et ipsī
 7 externa auxilia. Etrūria erat vīcīna, proximī Etrū-
 scōrum Vēientēs. Inde ob residuās bellōrum irās
 māximē sollicitātīs ad dēfectiōnem animīs voluntariōs
 trāxēre, et apud vagōs quōsdam ex inopī plēbe etiam
 mercēs valuit; pūblicō auxiliō nullō adiūtī sunt, valuit-
 que apud Vēientēs — nam dē cēterīs minus mīrum est
 8 — pacta cum Rōmulō indūtiārum fidēs. Cum bellum

used as adj.; *set apart for*. The curia H. was burned in 52 B.C.
 3. **ōrdinum**: *i.e.* also the knights and plebs.—**turmās**: of thirty
 men each.—**eōdem**: *i.e.* from the Albans. 4. **Hāc . . . vīrium**: *be-*
lieving that he was strong enough as the result of these additions; the
 attraction of *hac*, as in 21. 5. 4. 5. **mercātū** *f.*: a crowded fair, held
 at the shrine (probably near Soracte) of Feronia.—**negōtiātōrēs**:
traders.—**lūcum**: probably the asylum of Romulus. 6. **suārum . . .**
partem: a part of their own nation. 7. **proximī**: *i.e.* to the Sabines.
 —**residuās**: the passions of the earlier war lead some to volunteer
 against the terms of the truce.—**vagōs**: *homeless men*, who were
 gained by pay.—**pūblicō**: no state made an alliance, for the Vientes
 were held back by the truce, and it was not strange that those farther
 off did not take part.

utrimque summā ope parārent, vertīque in eō rēs vidērētur, utrī prius arma īferrent, occupat Tullus in agrum Sabīnum trānsīre. Pūgna atrōx ad Silvam 9
Malitiōsam fuit, ubi et peditum quidem rōbore, cēterum equitātū auctō nūper plūrimum Rōmāna aciēs valuit. Ab equitibus repente invecīs turbātī ōrdinēs 10
sunt Sabīnōrum; nec pūgna deinde illīs cōnstāre nec fuga explicārī sine māgnā caede potuit.

31. Dēvictīs Sabīnīs cum in māgnā glōriā māgnisque opibus rēgnum Tullī ac tōta rēs Rōmāna esset, nūntiātum rēgī patribusque est in monte Albānō lapidibus plūvisse. Quod cum crēdī vix posset, missīs ad id 2
vīsendum prōdigium in cōspectū, haud aliter, quam cum grandinem ventī glomerātam in terrās agunt, crēbrī cecidēre caelō lapidēs. Vīsī etiam audīre vōcem 3
ingentem ex summī cacūminis lūcō, ut patriō rītū sacra Albānī facerent, quae, velut diīs quoque simul cum patriā relīctīs, oblīviōnī dederant, et aut Rōmāna sacra suscēperant aut fortūnae, ut fit, obīrātī cultum relīquerant deum. Rōmānīs quoque ab eōdem prō- 4
digiō novendiāle sacrum pūblicē susceptum est, seu

8. **vertī . . . īferrent**: the important question was, which should be the first to begin the offensive. 9. **et . . . cēterum**: both . . . but also.—**auctō** = *qui auctus erat*. 10. **repente i.**: sudden charge.—**fuga e.**: the formation of the troops did not admit a sudden breaking up without great loss. A surrender is implied.

31. Prodigies. Death of Tullus. 1. **lapidibus**: inst. abl.; a volcanic phenomenon. 2. **missīs**: dat. with *cecidēre*. The report was so incredible that special messengers were sent to observe the prodigy.—**in cōspectū**: to their eyes the falling stones looked like masses of hail driven by the wind. 3. **lūcō**: the grove of Juppiter Latiaris on the top of the Alban mount.—**et aut**: the relative clause passes into what is practically an independent sentence.—**obīrātī**: the gods, when angry, punished their worshippers, and men, when angry at the gods, neglected their worship. 4. **quoque**: *i.e.* the original Romans as well

vōce caelestī ex Albānō monte missā — nam id quoque trāditur — seu haruspicum monitū; mānsit certē sollemne, ut, quandōque idem prōdigium nūntiārētur, fēriae per novem diēs agerentur.

- Haud ita multō post pestilentia labōrātum est.
- 5 Unde cum pigritia militandī orerētur, nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur ā bellicōsō rēge, salūbriōra etiam crēdente militiae quam domī iuvenum corpora esse, dōnec ipse quoque longīnquō morbō est implicitus.
- 6 Tunc adeō frāctī simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs illī ferōcēs, ut, quī nihil ante ratus esset minus rēgium quam sacrīs dēdere animum, repente omnibus māgnīs parvīsque superstitiōnibus obnoxius dēgeret, religiōni-
- 7 busque etiam populum impleret. Vulgō iam hominēs, eum statum rērum quī sub Numā rēge fuerat requirētēs, ūnam opem aegrīs corporibus relietam, sī pāx venia-
- 8 que ab diīs impetrāta esset, crēdebant. Ipsum rēgem trādunt volventem commentāriōs Numae, cum ibi quaedam occulta sollemnia sacrificia Iovī Ēliciō facta invēnisset, operātum iīs sacrīs sē abdidisse; sed nōn rīte initum aut cūrātum id sacrum esse, nec solum nūllam eī oblātam caelestium speciem, sed irā Iovis sollicitātī prāvā

as the Albans. For the festival, see on 21. 62. 6. — **certē**: however that may be, whether it was a divine voice or the direction of a soothsayer. — **quandōque** = *quandocumque*. 5. **labōrātum e.**: suffered. — **pigritia**: indisposition resulting from sickness. — **iuvenum**: soldiers. 6. **quī . . . dēgeret**: from thinking that nothing was less royal than attention to sacrifices, he suddenly became (lit. passed his time; sc. *aetatem* with *dēgeret*) a prey to every kind of superstitious fear, great and small. — **religiōnibus**: all kinds of religious thoughts and ceremonies. 7. **sī . . . esset**: explains *opem*, the obtaining of the divine favor. 8. **volventem**: rolling; as we say, *turning the leaves*; hence, *reading*. — **commentāriōs**: those implied in c. 20. 5. — **occulta**: join with *sol. sac.*; secret forms of invocation or incantation. — **operātum . . . ab.**: while engaged in these sacred rites (*sacris* is dat.) he shut himself in his house. — **irā**: casual abl.

religiōne fulmine ictum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā bellī rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā.

32. Mortuō Tullō rēs, ut institūtum iam inde ab initiō erat, ad patrēs redierat, hīque interrēgem nōmināverant. Quō comitia habente Ancum Mārcium rēgem populus creāvit; patrēs fuēre auctōrēs. Numae Pompilī rēgis nepōs filiā ortus Ancus Mārcius erat. Quī 2 ut rēgnāre coepit, et avītae glōriae memor, et quia proximum rēgnum, cētera ēgregium, ab ūnā parte haud satis prōsperum fuerat aut neglētīs religiōnibus aut prāvē cultīs, longē antīquissimum ratus sacra pūblica ut ā Numā institūta erant facere, omnia ea ex commentāriīs rēgis pōntificem in album relāta prōpōnere in pūblicō iubet. Inde et cīvibus ōtiī cupidīs et finitimīs cīvitātibus facta spēs in avī mōrēs atque institūta rēgem abitūrum. Igitur Latīnī, cum quibus 3 Tullō rēgnante ictum foedus erat, sustulerant animōs, et, cum incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcissent, repetentibus rēs Rōmānīs superbē respōsum reddunt, dēsidem Rōmānum rēgem inter sacella et ārās āctūrum esse rēgnum ratī. Medium erat in Ancō ingenium, et 4 Numae et Rōmulī memor; et praeterquam quod avī rēgnō magis necessāriam fuisse pācem crēdebāt cum in novō tum ferōcī populō, etiam quod illī contigisset ōtium, sine iniūriā id sē haud facile habitūrum;

32. Choice of Ancus Marcius. The Fetials. 2. **memor**, quia: union of different constructions common in L. — **cētera**: adv. acc. — **antīquissimum**: most important. — **album**: a whitened tablet. The publication of the methods of sacrifice was to prevent errors and failure in their performance. — **abitūrum**: we should rather say, *would proceed according to*, i.e. from such a beginning. 3. **superbē**: modifies *r. r.*, answered. — **dēsidem**: predicative. 4. **Medium**: intermediate, avoiding the extremes of both. — **memor**: recalling. — **quod**: relative; the antecedent attracted, as often. — **iniūriā**: molestation on

temptārī patientiam et temptātam contemnī, tempo-
 5 raque esse Tullō rēgī aptiōra quam Numae. Ut
 tamen, quoniam Numa in pāce religiōnēs īstituisset,
 ā sē bellicae caerimōniae prōderentur, nec gererentur
 solum sed etiam indīcerentur bella aliquō rītū, iūs ab
 antīquā gente Aequīculīs, quod nunc fētiālēs habent,
 dēscrīpsit, quō rēs repetuntur.

- 6 Lēgātus ubi ad fīnēs eōrum vēnit, unde rēs repetun-
 tur, capite vėlātō filō — lānae vėlāmen est — “Audī,
 Iuppiter,” inquit, “audīte, fīnēs” — cūiuscumque gen-
 tis sunt, nōminat — “audiat fās! Ego sum pūblicus
 nūntius populī Rōmānī; iūstē piēque lēgātus veniō,
 verbisque meīs fidēs sit.” Peragit inde postulāta.
 7 Inde Iovem testem facit: “Sī ego iniūstē impiēque
 illōs hominēs illāsque rēs dēdier mihi exposcō, tum
 8 patriae compotem mē numquam sīris esse.” Haec
 cum fīnīs suprāscandit, haec quicumque eī prīmus vir
 obuius fuerit, haec portam ingrediēns, haec forum
 ingressus paucīs verbīs carminis concipiendīque iūris
 9 iūrandī mūtātīs peragit. Sī nōn dēduntur quōs ex-
 poscit, diēbus tribus et trīgintā — tot enim sollemnēs
 10 sunt — perāctīs, bellum ita indīcit: “Audī, Iuppiter,
 et tū, Iāne Quirīne, diīque omnēs caelestēs, vōsque ter-
 restrēs, vōsque īfernī, audīte. Ego vōs testor, popu-
 lum illum” — quicumque est, nōminat — “iniūstum
 esse, neque iūs persolvere. Sed dē istīs rēbus in pa-
 triā māiōrēs nātū cōsulēmus, quō pactō iūs nostrum

the part of his neighbors. 5. **tamen**: though he could not follow N.'s example entirely, yet he would do so in the formalities connected with war. 6. **filō**: the thread was wound around the cap. — **lēgātus**: partic.; lit. *one commissioned*; the *pater patrātus* of § 11. 7. **dēdier**: old form of *dēdi*, as *sīris* for *sīveris*. — **patriae c.**: *part or lot in my country*. 8. **concupiendī**: the expression, of the oath, as if it had been *conceptis verbis*. 9. **sollemnēs**: usual. 10. **māiōres n.**: *our elders*,

adipiscāmur.” Cum hīs nūntius Rōmam ad cōsulen-
 dum redit. Cōfestim rēx hīs fermē verbīs patrēs cōsu- 11
 lēbat: “Quārum rērum lītium causārum condixit pater
 patrātus populī Rōmānī Quirītium patrī patrātō Prī-
 scōrum Latīnōrum hominibusque Prīscīs Latīnīs, quās
 rēs nec dedērunt nec solvērunt nec fēcērunt, quās
 rēs darī solvī fierī oportuit, dīc,” inquit eī quem prī-
 mum sententiam rogābat, “quid cēnsēs?” Tum ille: 12
 “Pūrō piōque duellō quaerendās cēnseō, itaque cōn-
 sentiō cōnsciscōque.” Inde ōrdine aliī rogābantur,
 quandōque pars māior eōrum quī aderant in eandem
 sententiam ibat, bellum erat cōnsēsum. Fierī soli-
 tum, ut fētiālis hastam ferrātam aut sanguineam prae-
 ūstam ad finīs eōrum ferret, et nōn minus tribus
 pūberibus praesentibus, dīceret: “Quod populī Prī- 13
 scōrum Latīnōrum hominēsque Prīscī Latīnī adversus
 populum Rōmānum Quirītium fēcērunt delīquērunt,
 quod populus Rōmānus Quirītium bellum cum Prīscīs
 Latīnīs iussit esse, senātusque populī Rōmānī Quirī-
 tium cēnsuit cōnsēnsit cōnscīvit ut bellum cum Prīscīs
 Latīnīs fieret, ob eam rem ego populusque Rōmānus
 populīs Prīscōrum Latīnōrum hominibusque Prīscīs
 Latīnīs bellum indicō faciōque.” Id ubi dīxisset, ha-

i.e. the senate. 11. **hīs**: *sc. verbīs*. — **Quārum**: its antecedent is (*dē*) *eīs*, to be supplied with *quid cēnsēs*. The gen. is an old use of the gen. of respect with *condixit*. The sentence presents the usual repetition of legal formulas, *e.g.* *rērum*, the things stolen; *lītium*, the legal questions connected with them; *causae*, apparently a general term covering the other two; the following verbs correspond. — **quem** . . . **rogābat**: the practice of the senate, by which the presiding officer called for opinions, is here referred to the king. 12. **Pūrō p. d.**: a war begun without trickery and with the sanctions of religious observances; *duellō* for *bellō*. — **in** . . . **ibat**: as in 22. 56. 1. — **sanguineam p.**: a spear hardened in the fire and smeared with blood, symbolic of war. 13. **Quod** . . . **quod**: conjunctions, but the antecedent idea is in *ob eam rem*. — Id

14 stam in finīs eōrum ēmittēbat. Hōc tum modō ab Latīnīs repetītāe rēs ac bellum indictum, mōremque eum posterī accēpērunt.

33. Ancus, dēmandātā cūrā sacrōrum flāminibus sacerdotibusque aliīs, exercitū novō cōscriptō, pro-
fectus Politorium, urbem Latīnōrum, vī cēpit, secū-
tusque mōrem rēgum priōrum, quī rem Rōmānam
auxerant hostibus in cīvitātem accipiendīs, multītū-
2 dinem omnem Rōmam trādūxit. Et cum circā Palā-
tium, sēdem veterum Rōmānōrum, Sabīnī Capitōlium
atque arcem, Caelium montem Albānī implēssent,
Aventīnum novae multītūdīnī datum. Additī eōdem
haud ita multō post, Tellēnīs Ficānāque captīs, novī
3 cīvēs. Politorium inde rūrsus bellō repetītum, quod
vacuum occupāverant Prīscī Latīnī; eaque causa dī-
ruendae urbis ēius fuit Rōmānīs, nē hostium semper
4 receptāculum esset. Postrēmō omnī bellō Latīnō Me-
dulliam compulsō, aliquamdiū ibi Mārte incertō variā
victōriā pūgnātum est; nam et urbs tūta mūnitiōnibus
praesidiōque fīrmāta validō erat, et castrīs in apertō
positīs aliquotiēns exercitus Latīnus comminus cum
5 Rōmānīs sīgna contulerat. Ad ultimum omnibus
cōpiīs cōnīsus Ancus aciē prīmum vincit, inde ingentī
praedā potēns Rōmam redit, tum quoque multīs mili-

... *dixisset*: as often as he said this; the subj. is iterative; cf. 21. 28. 10.

33. Wars of Ancus. 1. *dēmandātā*: delegated in his absence.—
Politorium: this town and those mentioned below are mere names of
history. Ficana was on the via Ostiensis, and Medullia lay to the
northeast, beyond the Anio. 2. *circā*: about, on two sides of. 4. **Po-
strēmō**: adv.—**omnī**... **compulsō**: the Latin war centring about
M.—**Mārte**... **victōriā**: poetical fullness of expression; *uncertain
struggle, varying success*.—**comminus**... **contulerat**: fought in
hand-to-hand engagements. 5. **praedā**: inst. abl. with *potēns*, *en-
riched*. The capture of the city is only implied, as it is to be men-

bus Latīnōrum in cīvitātem acceptīs, quibus, ut iunge-
rētur Palātiō Aventīnum, ad Murciae datae sēdēs.
Iāniculum quoque adiectum, nōn inopiā locī, sed nē 6
quandō ea arx hostium esset. Id nōn mūrō solum,
sed etiam ob commoditātem itineris ponte subliciō,
tum primum in Tiberi factō, coniungī urbī placuit.
Quirītium quoque fossa, haud parvum mūnīmentum ā 7
plāniōribus aditū locīs, Ancī rēgis opus est. Ingentī 8
incrēmentō rēbus auctīs, cum in tantā multitudīne
hominum, discrīmine rēctē an perperam factī cōnfūsō,
facinora clandestīna fierent, carcer ad terrōrem incrē-
scentis audāciae mediā urbe imminēns forō aedificātur.
Nec urbs tantum hōc rēge crēvit, sed etiam ager finēs- 9
que: silvā Mēsiā Vēientibus adēptā usque ad mare
imperium prōlātum, et in ōre Tiberis Ōstia urbs con-
dita, salīnae circā factae; ēgregiēque rēbus bellō ge-
stīs aedis Iovis Feretriī amplificāta.

34. Ancō rēgnante Lucumō, vir impiger ac divitiīs
potēns, Rōmam commigrāvit cupīdine māximē ac spē
māgnī honōris, cūius adipīscendī Tarquiniīs — nam ibi
quoque peregrīnā stirpe oriundus erat — facultās nōn

tioned again in c. 38. 4. — **iungerētur**: i.e. by continuous dwellings. —
Murciae: sc. *āram*, in the valley where later was the Circus Maximus.
6. **arx**: stronghold for offence. — **ponte s.**: so called from the wooden
piles (or beams), *sublicae*, of which it was built. Its exact position is
unknown. The summit of the Janiculan was connected with the river
by two walls, and the passage of the river secured by this bridge.
7. **Quirītium fossa**: on the low ground between the Aventine and the
Coelian, where the city was easy of access (*plan. aditū locis*). — **ā**: on
Av. side of. 8. **discrīmine . . . cōnfūsō**: distinctions of right and
wrong being confused by the coming of so many strangers; for *facti*
as noun and partic. cf. 21. 45. 9. — **carcer**: the *Tulliānum* at the foot of
the Capitoline, next to the Forum. The rocky chamber still remains.
9. **silvā Mēsiā**: on the north bank of the Tiber toward Ostia. —
salīnae: salt-pits, where sea water was evaporated.

34. Coming of Tarquinius Priscus to Rome. 1. **Lucumō**: properly

- 2 fuerat. Dēmarātī Corinthiī fīlius erat, quī ob sēdi-
 tiōnēs domō profugus cum Tarquiniīs forte cōnsēdis-
 set, uxōre ibi ductā duōs filiōs genuit. Nōmina hīs
 Lucumō atque Arrūns fuērunt. Lucumō superfuit
 patrī bonōrum omnium hērēs; Arrūns prior quam
 3 pater moritur uxōre gravidā relictā. Nec diū manet
 superstes filiō pater; quī cum, ignōrāns nurum ven-
 trem ferre, immemor in testandō nepōtis dēcessisset,
 puerō post avī mortem in nūllam sortem bonōrum nātō
 4 ab inopiā Egeriō inditum nōmen. Lucumōnī contrā
 omnium hērēdī bonōrum cum dīvitiae iam animōs
 facerent, auxit ducta in māttrimōnium Tanaquil, summō
 locō nāta, et quae haud facile iīs in quibus nāta erat,
 5 humiliōra sineret ea quō innūpsisset. Spērentibus
 Etrūscīs Lucumōnem, exsule advenā ortum, ferre in-
 dignitātem nōn potuit, oblītaque ingenitae ergā pa-
 triam cāritātis, dummodo virum honōrātum vidēret,
 6 cōnsilium migrandī ab Tarquiniīs cēpit. Rōma est ad
 id potissimum vīsa: in novō populō, ubi omnis repen-
 tīna atque ex virtūte nōbilitās sit, futūrum locum fortī
 ac strēnuō virō; rēgnāsse Tatium Sabīnum, arcessītum
 in rēgnum Numam ā Curibus, et Ancum Sabīnā mātrem
 7 ortum nōbilemque ūnā imāgine Numae esse. Facile
 persuādet ut cupidō honōrum, et cui Tarquiniī māterna

a title which L. takes as a name. 3. **in . . . nātō**: with no share in the property.—**Egeriō**: as if from *egere*. 4. **animōs**: pride.—**ducta . . . T.**: his marriage with T.—**quō**: into which. 5. **advenā**: adj.; from another country; cf. 21. 30. 8.—**indignitātem**: the lack of social and political recognition.—**ingenitae . . . cāritātis**: “the Romans have no single word for patriotism.” S. 6. **Rōma . . . vīsa**: Rome seemed the place above all others for (gaining) this.—**omnis . . . nōbilitās**: all (the) nobility was of rapid growth and rested on merit.—**fortī a. s.**: active and energetic, as in 21. 4. 4.—**nōbilem**: ennobled. L. has in mind the later *iūs imāginum*. 7. **ut**: as being.—**māterna**:

tantum patria esset. Sublātīs itaque rēbus āmigrant 8
 Rōmam. Ad Iāniculum forte ventum erat. Ibi eī
 carpentō sedit cum uxōre aquila suspēnsīs dē-
 missa lēniter ālīs pilleum aufert, superque carpentum
 cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūsus, velut ministeriō
 dīvīnitus missa, capitī aptē repōnit; inde sublīmis
 abit. Accēpisse id augurium laeta dīcitur Tanaquil, 9
 perīta, ut vulgō Etrūscē, caelestium prōdigiōrum mul-
 lier. Excelsa et alta spērāre complexa virum iubet:
 eam ālitem, eā regiōne caelī et ēius deī nūntiam
 vēnisse, circā summum culmen hominis auspicium
 fēcisse, levāsse hūmānō superpositum capitī decus, ut
 dīvīnitus eīdem redderet. Hās spēs cōgitātiōnēsque 10
 sēcum portantēs urbem ingressī sunt, domiciliōque ibi
 comparātō L. Tarquinius Prīscum ēdidere nōmen.
 Rōmānīs cōspicuum eum novitās dīvitiaeque faciē- 11
 bant, et ipse fortūnam benignō adloquiō, comitāte in-
 vītandī, beneficiis que quōs poterat sibi conciliandō ad-
 iuvābat, dōnec in rēgiā quoque dē eō fāma perlāta est.
 Nōtitiamque eam brevī apud rēgem liberālīter dextrē- 12
 que obeundō officia in familiāris amīcitiae addūxerat
 iūra, ut pūblicis pariter ac prīvātis cōsiliis bellō
 domīque interesset, et per omnia expertus postrēmō
 tūtōr etiam liberis rēgis testāmētō īstituerētur.

on his mother's side. 8. *suspēnsīs . . . ālīs*: gently descending with
 outspread wings, not swooping down as if for prey. — *clangōre*:
 scream. — *ministeriō*: dat. 9. *Accēpisse*: it was necessary that an
 omen should be understood and accepted to be effective. Recall Her-
 cules in c. 7. 11, and Anchises in Verg. Aen. 2. 700 f. — *eam . . . eā . . .*
ēius: such a bird (the eagle), such a quarter (favorable), such a god
 (Jupiter). — *summum c.*: emblematic of a crown. 11. *adloquiō*: this
 and the following are abl. of means with *conciliandō*, which modifies *ad-*
iuvābat in the same way. 12. *Nōtitiam*: this acquaintance he developed
 into close friendship, so that he was admitted to a part in all affairs.

35. Rēgnāvit Ancus annōs quattuor et vīgintī, cuilibet superiōrum rēgum bellī pācisque et artibus et glōriā pār. Iam filiī prope pūberem aetātem erant. Eō magis Tarquinius īnstāre, ut quam prīmum comitia rēgī cre-
 2 andō fierent; quibus indictīs sub tempus puerōs vērātum ablēgāvit. Isque prīmus et petisse ambitiōsē rēgnum et ōrātiōnem dīcitur habuisse ad conciliandōs plēbis
 3 animōs compositam: [cum] sē nōn rem novam petere, quippe quī nōn prīmus, quod quisquam indignārī mīrārīve posset, sed tertius Rōmae peregrīnus rēgnum adfectet; et Tatium nōn ex peregrīnō solum sed etiam ex hoste rēgem factum, et Numam ignārum urbis nōn
 4 petentem in rēgnum ultrō accītum; sē, ex quō suī potēns fuerit, Rōmam cum coniuge ac fortūnīs omnibus commigrāsse; māiōrem partem aetātis ēius quā cīvīlibus officiīs fungantur hominēs Rōmae sē quam
 5 in vetere patriā vīxisse; domī militiaeque sub haud paenitendō magistrō, ipsō Ancō rēge, Rōmāna sē iūra, Rōmānōs rītūs didicisse; obsequiō et observantiā in rēgem cum omnibus, benīgnitāte ergā aliōs cum
 6 rēge ipsō certāsse. Haec eum haud falsa memorantem ingentī cōnsēnsū populus Rōmānus rēgnāre iussit. Ergō virum cētera ēgregium secūta, quam in petendō

35. Choice of Tarquinius. His political measures. 1. **rēgī**: dat. of purpose. L. has in mind the elective machinery of republican times, when men announced themselves as candidates (*petere*) with speeches designed to commend themselves (*ambitiōsē*) to the people. 3. **[cum]**: bracketed as unnecessary; if retained, it joins with *memorāret* to be supplied from *memorantem* in § 6. — **quisquam**: instead of *quispiam*, on account of the preceding *nōn*; as he was not the first, so no one could complain that he aspired to the throne. 4. **ex quō**: *since*. — **suī potēns**: *his own master*, i.e. after the death of his father. 5. **paenitendō**: *mean*, a rare personal use of *paenitēre*. — **iūra, rītūs**: covering the two functions of a king. — **obsequiō e. o.**: *dutiful regard*. 6. **rēgnāre i.**: *elected as king*. — **secūta . . . est**: we should rather

habuerat, etiam rēgnantem ambitiō est; nec minus rēgnī suī firmandī quam augendae rei pūblicae memor centum in patrēs lēgit, quī deinde minōrum gentium sunt appellātī, factiō haud dubia rēgis, cūius beneficiō in cūriam vēnerant.

Bellum primum cum Latīnīs gessit, et oppidum ibi 7
 Apiolās vī cēpit, praedāque inde māiōre quam quanta
 bellī fāma fuerat revectā, lūdōs opulentiū instructi-
 usque quam priōrēs rēgēs fēcit. Tunc primum circō, 8
 quī nunc Māximus dīcitur, dēsīgnātus locus est. Loca
 dīvīsa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectācula sibi quis-
 que facerent, forī appellātī. Spectāvēre furcīs duo- 9
 dēnōs ab terrā spectācula alta sustinentibus pedīs.
 Lūdīcerum fuit equī pugilēsque, ex Etrūriā māximē
 accītī. Sollemnēs deinde annuī mānsere lūdī, Rōmānī
 māgnīque variē appellātī. Ab eōdem rēge et circā 10
 forum prīvātīs aedificanda dīvīsa sunt loca, porticūs
 tabernaeque factae

36. Mūrō quoque lapideō circumdare urbem parā-
 bat, cum Sabīnum bellum coeptīs intervēnit. Adeō-
 que ea subita rēs fuit, ut prius Aniēnem trānsīrent
 hostēs quam obviam īre ac prohibēre exercitus Rō-
 mānus posset. Itaque trepidātum Rōmae est; et 2

say that the man followed his ambitious course.—**nec m.**: his plan was to form a royalist party (*factiō*) that would owe its rise to him and hence uphold his power, as well as strengthen the state.—**minōrum**: the names *minōres* and *māiōrēs gentēs* continued till later times, but their functions are indistinguishable. 7. **māiōre quam**: *greater than the importance of the war led them to expect*. 8. **spectācula**: *stands*, which the orders or families made for themselves. 9. **Spectāvēre . . . pedīs**: *they watched the games from stands, supported by Y-shaped posts (furcīs), twelve feet above the ground*.—**equī**: *horse races*.—**Sollemnēs**: *regular*. 10. **porticūs**: *arcades for public business and lounging places for the citizens*.—**tabernae**: *shops for retail trade*.

prīmō dubiā victōriā māgnā utrimque caede pūgnātum est. Reductīs deinde in castra hostium cōpiīs datōque spatiō Rōmānīs ad comparandum dē integrō bellum, Tarquinius, equitem māximē suīs deesse vīribus ratus, ad Ramnēs Titiēnsēs Lucerēs, quās centuriās Rōmulus scripserat, addere aliās cōstituit suōque insīgnēs
 3 relinquere nōmine. Id quia inaugurātō Rōmulus fēcerat, negāre Attus Nāvius, inclitus eā tempestāte augur, neque mūtārī neque novum cōstituī, nisi
 4 avēs addīxissent, posse. Ex eō irā rēgī mōtā, ēlūdēnsque artem, ut ferunt, “Agedum,” inquit, “dīvīne tū, inaugurā fierīne possit quod nunc ego mente concipiō.” Cum ille auguriō rem expertus profectō futūram dīxisset, “Atquī hōc animō agitāvī,” inquit, “tē novāculā cōtem dīscissūrum; cape haec et perage quod avēs tuae fierī posse portendunt.” Tum
 5 illum haud cunctanter dīscidisse cōtem ferunt. Statua Attī capite vėlātō, quō in locō rēs ācta est, in comitiō, in gradibus ipsīs ad laevam cūriae fuit; cōtem quoque eōdem locō sitam fuisse memorant, ut esset ad posterōs
 6 mīrāculī ēius monumentum. Auguriīs certē sacerdotiōque augurum tantus honōs accessit, ut nihil bellī domīque postea nisi auspicātō gererētur, concilia populī, exercitūs vocātī, summa rērum, ubi avēs nōn admī-

36. Attus Navius and the enlargement of the centuries. 3. **inaugurātō**: *impers. abl. abs. used adverbially.*—**neque . . . neque**: the negative distribution of the negative.—**addixissent**: like *admittere* (§ 6), a technical term for a favorable omen. 4. **dīvīne**: ironical, *prophet you.*—**futūram**: *sc. esse rem*, used in the place of a partic. of *fio.*—**haec**: the razor and the whetstone which he handed out to him. 5. **gradibus ip.**: *close by the steps* leading up from the comitium to the curia. 6. **certē**: whether the story has any truth or not, certainly augury gained a strong impulse.—**concilia p.**: later used of the *comitia tributa*, here probably of the *c. curiata*.—**exercitūs v.**: the assembling of the *com. centuriatā*.—**summa r.**: *matters of the highest*

sissent, dirimerentur. Neque tum Tarquinius de 7
equitum centuriis quicquam mutavit; numero alte-
rum tantum adiecit, ut mille et octingenti equites
in tribus centuriis essent. Posteriores modo sub
iisdem nominibus qui additi erant appellati sunt,
quas nunc, quia geminatae sunt, sex vocant centu-
rias.

37. Hac parte copiarum aucta iterum cum Sabinis
conflictatur. Sed praeterquam quod viribus creverat
Romanus exercitus, ex occulto etiam additur dolus,
missis qui magnam vim lignorum, in Anienis ripa
iacentem, ardentem in flumen conicerent; ventoque
iuvante accensa ligna, et pleraque in ratibus impacta
sublicis cum haerent, pontem incendunt. Ea quoque 2
res in pugna terrorem attulit Sabinis, et fuscis eadem
fugam impedit, multique mortales, cum hostem effu-
gissent, in flumine ipso periire; quorum fluitantia
arma ad urbem cognita in Tiberi prius paene quam
nuntiari posset, insignem victoriam fecere. Eo proe- 3
lio praecipua equitum gloria fuit; utrimque ab corni-
bus positos, cum iam pelleretur media peditum suorum
acies, ita incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt, ut non siste-
rent modo Sabinas legiones ferociter instantes cedenti-
bus, sed subito in fugam averterent. Montes effuso 4
cursu Sabini petebant, et pauci tenuere; maxima pars,
ut ante dictum est, ab equitibus in flumen acti sunt.

importance. 7. *mille e. o.:* Tullus's addition (c. 30. 3.) had raised the centuries to 600, with which L.'s number here does not agree. The whole subject is very obscure.

37. War with the Sabines. 1. *ardentem:* to set on fire and.—*accensa:* sc. *sunt.*—*pleraque . . . incendunt:* the most of them striking in masses against the piles and lodging there set fire to the bridge. The bridge was over the Anio, by which the Sabines could retreat. 3. *cedentibus:* dat.; the wavering Romans. 4. *et . . . tenu-*

5 Tarquinius instandum perterritis ratus, praedā captivisque Rōmam missis, spoliis hostium — id vōtum Vulcānō erat — ingentī cumulō accēnsis, pergit porrō in agrum Sabīnum exercitum indūcere; et quamquam male gestae rēs erant, nec gestūrōs melius spērāre poterant, tamen, quia cōsulendī rēs nōn dabat spatium, iēre obviam Sabīnī tumultuārīō mīlite, iterumque ibi fūsi, perditis iam prope rēbus, pācem petiēre.

38. Conlātia et quidquid citrā Conlātiam agrī erat Sabīnis adēptum; Egerius — frātris hīc fīlius erat 2 rēgis — Conlātiae in praesidiō relictus. Dēditōsque Conlātīnōs ita accipiō eamque dēditionis fōrmulam esse: rēx interrogāvit; “Estisne vōs lēgātī ōrātōrēsque missī ā populō Conlātīnō, ut vōs populumque Conlātīnum dēderētis?” “Sumus.” “Estne populus Conlātīnus in suā potestāte?” “Est.” “Dēditisne vōs populumque Conlātīnum, urbem, agrōs, aquam, terminōs, dēlūbra, ūtēnsilia, dīvīna humānaque omnia in meam populique Rōmānī diciōnem?” “Dēdimus.” 3 “At ego recipiō.” Bellō Sabīnō perfectō Tarquinius 4 triumphāns Rōmam redit. Inde Prīscīs Latīnīs bellum fēcit, ubi nūsquam ad ūniversae rei dīnicātiōnem ventum est; ad singula oppida circumferendō arma

ēre: *but few reached them.* 5. **spoliis:** arms and the less valuable articles. — **quamquam . . . erant:** *though they had been defeated.* — **gestūrōs:** sc. *sē.* — **tumultuārīō m.:** soldiers hastily called together in the emergency. More time to consider would perhaps have led to an immediate surrender.

38. Form of surrender. War with Latins. Constructions in Rome. 1. **in praesidiō:** *in command*, either of a garrison or a colony. 2. **vōs populumque:** the two words form the comprehensive whole, hence *-que*, while the following words give the several particulars. 3. **triumphāns:** with the idea of a procession. 4. **ubi . . . est:** *i.e.* there was not with them, as with the Sabines, a single decisive engagement.

omne nōmen Latīnum domuit. Corniculum, Ficulea vetus, Cameria, Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia, Nōmentum, haec dē Prīscīs Latīnīs aut quī ad Latīnōs dēfēcērant capta oppida. Pāx deinde est facta.

Māiōre inde animō pācis opera incohāta quam quantā 5 mōle gesserat bella, ut nōn quiētior populus domī esset quam militiae fuisset; nam et mūrō lapideō, cūius 6 exōrdium operis Sabīnō bellō turbātum erat, urbem, quā nōndum mūnierat, cingere parat; et infima urbis loca circā forum aliāsque interiectās collibus convallēs, quia ex plānīs locīs haud facile ēvehēbant aquās, cloā- 7 cīs fastigiō in Tiberim ductīs siccāt, et āream ad aedem in Capitōliō Iovis, quam vōverat bellō Sabīnō, iam praesāgiente animō futūram ōlim amplitūdinem locī, occupat fundāmentīs.

39. Eō tempore in rēgiā prōdigium vīsū ēventūque mirābile fuit: puerō dormienti, cui Serviō Tulliō fuit nōmen, caput ārsisse ferunt multōrum in cōnspectū. Plūrimō igitur clāmōre inde ad tantae rei mirāculum 2 ortō excitōs rēgēs, et cum quīdam familiārium aquam ad restinguendum ferret, ab rēginā retentum, sēdātōque eam tumultū movērī vetuisse puerum, dōnec suā sponte experrēctus esset. Mox cum somnō et flammam abīsse. Tum abductō in sēcrētum virō Tanaquil 3

—**nōmen**: league.—**quī**: for dē iīs quī, e.g. Medullia; see c. 33. 4. 5. **Māiōre . . . bella**: then he began the works of peace with an earnestness greater than the energy with which he had conducted war.—**quiētior**: less freedom from service, forced labor. 6. **infima . . . convallēs**: the low marshy ground between the hills and the Tiber, including the Forum and the Circus Maximus. 7. **fastigiō**: on a grade, sloping, distinguished from *planīs*, level.—**āream**: site, made by clearing the rocks and raising walls on the edge of the hill.

39. Birth of Servius Tullius. 1. **ēventū**: the outcome was as remarkable as the omen. 2. **rēgēs**: the royal pair. 3. **abductō . . .**

“Viden tū puerum hunc,” inquit, “quem tam humili cultū ēducāmus? Scīre licet hunc lūmen quondam rēbus nostrīs dubiīs futūrum praesidiumque rēgiae adflīctae; proinde māteriam ingentis pūblicē prīvātimque decoris omnī indulgentiā nostrā nūtriāmus.”

- 4 Inde puerum liberum locō coeptum habērī ērudīrique artibus quibus ingenia ad māgnae fortūnae cultum excitantur. Eēvenit facile quod diīs cordī esset: iuvenis ēvāsīt vērē indolis rēgiae, nec, cum quaererētur gener Tarquiniō, quisquam Rōmānae iuventūtis ūllā arte
- 5 cōferri potuit, filiāque eī suam rēx dēspondit. Hīc quācumque dē causā tantus illī honōs habitus crēdere prohibet servā nātum eum parvumque ipsum servīsse. Eōrum magis sententiae sum, quī Corniculō captō, Servī Tullī, quī prīnceps in illā urbe fuerat, gravidam virō occīsō uxōrem, cum inter reliquās captīvās cognita esset, ob ūnicam nōbilitātem ab rēgīnā Rōmānā prohibitam ferunt servitiō partum Rōmae ēdidisse Prīscī
- 6 Tarquinī in domō. Inde tantō beneficiō et inter mulierēs familiāritātem auctam, et puerum, ut in domō ā parvō ēductum, in cāritāte atque honōre fuisse; fortunam mātris, quod captā patriā in hostium manūs vēnerit, ut servā nātus crēderētur fēcisse.

40. Duodēquadrāgēsīmō fermē annō, ex quō rēgnāre coeperat Tarquinius, nōn apud rēgem modo sed apud patrēs plēbemque longē māximō honōre Servius Tullius

2 erat. Tum Ancī filiī duo, etsī antea semper prō indī-

virō: *taking her husband aside*. — **Viden**: for *vidēsne*. — **Scīre licet**: *it is evident*. — **pūblicē p.**: adv. as adj. 4. **liberum l.**: *as a son*. — **artibus**: *i.e.* an education that leads to culture. — **ēvāsīt**: *turned out*. — **-que**: *and so*. 5. **Hic**: the honor of becoming the king's son-in-law. — **cognita**: *recognized as of high station*. — **domō**: for *domī*.

40. Death of Tarquin. 1. **honōre**: abl. qual. 2. **filiī**: has no predi-

gnissimō habuerant sē patriō rēgnō tūtōris fraude pul-
 sōs, rēgnāre Rōmae advenam nōn modo vīcīnae, sed
 nē Italicae quidem stirpis, tum impēnsius iīs indīgni-
 tās crēscere, sī nē ab Tarquiniō quidem ad sē re-
 dīret rēgnum, sed praeceps inde porrō ad servitia 3
 caderet, ut in eādē cīvītate post centēsimum ferē
 annum quod Rōmulus, deō prōgnātus, deus ipse, tenu-
 erit rēgnum dōnec in terrīs fuerit, id servus, servā
 nātus, possideat. Cum commūne Rōmānī nōminis,
 tum praecipuē id domūs suae dēdecus fore, sī Ancī
 rēgis virilī stirpe salvā nōn modo advenīs sed servīs
 etiam rēgnum Rōmae patēret. Ferrō igitur eam arcēre 4
 contumēliam statuunt. Sed et iniūriae dolor in Tar-
 quinium ipsum magis quam in Servium eōs stimulā-
 bat, et cum gravior ultor caedis, sī superesset, rēx
 futūrus erat quam prīvātus; tum Serviō occīsō quem- 5
 cumque alium generum dēlēgisset, eundem rēgnī hērē-
 dem factūrus vidēbātur; ob haec ipsī rēgī īnsidiae
 parantur. Ex pāstōribus duo ferōcissimī dēlēctī ad
 facinus, quibus cōsuētī erant uterque agrestibus fer-
 rāmentīs, in vestibulō rēgiae quam potuēre tumultu-
 ōsissimē speciē rīxae in sē omnēs appāritōrēs rēgiōs
 convertunt. Inde, cum ambō rēgem appellārent clā-
 morque eōrum penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī

cate, but is taken up by anacoluthon in *iīs*. — **nōn modo**: sc. *nōn* on account of the following *nē . . . quidem*. — **indīgnitās** = *indīgnātiō*, bitterness. 3. **servitia**: for *servōs*, abstract for concrete. — **ferē**: of general statements; the time was 138 years. — **quod**: agrees with *rēgnum*. 4. **et . . . et . . . tum**: three reasons led them against Tarquin, (a) their personal feeling against him, (b) his ability, greater than would be that of Servius, to punish a murder, and (c) the fact that if Servius were killed Tarquin would find another son-in-law. — **factūrus erat**: note the indic.; cf. c. 7. 5. 5. **quibus**, etc. = *iīs ferrāmentīs q.*: dat.; the rustic implements which they commonly used, e.g. axe and mattock. — **uterque**: appos. to the subject *duo*, perhaps with

6 ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque vōciferārī et certā-
tim alter alterī obstrepere. Coercitī ab lictōre et iussī
in vicem dīcere tandem obloquī dēsistunt; ūnus rem
7 ex compositō ōrditur. Dum intentus in eum sē rēx
tōtus āverteret, alter ēlātam secūrim in caput dēiēcit,
relictōque in vulnere tēlō ambō sē forās ēiciunt.

41. Tarquinius moribundum cum quī circā erant
excēpissent, illōs fugientēs lictōrēs comprehendunt.
Clāmōr inde concursusque populī mīrantium quid rei
esset. Tanaquil inter tumultum claudī rēgiam iubet,
arbitrōs ēicit; simul quae cūrandō vulnerī opus sunt,
tamquam spēs subesset, sēdulō comparat, simul, sī
2 dēstituat spēs, alia praesidia mōlitur. Serviō properē
accitō cum paene exsanguem virum ostendisset, dex-
tram tenēns ōrat nē inultam mortem socerī, nē socrum
3 inimicīs lūdibriō esse sinat. “Tuum est,” inquit,
“Servi, sī vir es, rēgnum, nōn eōrum, quī aliēnīs
manibus pessimum facinus fēcēre. Ērige tē deōsque
ducēs sequere, quī clārum hōc fore caput dīvīnō quon-
dam circumfūsō ignī portendērunt. Nunc tē illa cae-
lestis excitet flamma, nunc expergiscere vērē. Et nōs
peregrīnī rēgnāvimus. Quī sīs, nōn unde nātus sīs,
reputā. Sī tua rē subitā cōnsilia torpent, at tū mea
4 cōnsilia sequere.” Cum clāmōr impetusque multītū-
dinis vix sustinērī posset, ex superiōre parte aedium

the thought of different implements. 6. *vōciferārī*: hist. inf. — *ex compositō*: *agreed upon beforehand*. 7. *Dum*: like *cum*, with imp. subj.

41. Rise of Servius Tullius. 1. *quī . . . erant*: the bystanders. — *Clāmōr*: the omission of the verb, as throughout the chapter the short, terse sentences, give force and intensity to the scene. — *mīrantium*: *asking with amazement*, agrees with *populī*. — *arbitrōs*: *witnesses, quī circā erant*. — *subesset . . . dēstituat*: impf. of doubtful, pres. of probable, result; the conclusion of *sī dēstituat* is *praesidia*. 3. *hōc = tuum*. — *Quī sīs*: *what (manner of) man*. — *rē subitā*: *surprise*. — *at*:

per fenēstrās in Novam Viam versās — habitābat enim rēx ad Iovis Statōris — populum Tanaquil adloquitur. Iubet bonō animō esse: sōpītum fuisse rēgem subitō 5 ictū, ferrum haud altē in corpus dēscendisse, iam ad sē redisse; inspectum vulnus abstersō cruōre; omnia salūbria esse. Cōnfidere prope diem ipsum eōs vīsūrōs; interim Serviō Tulliō iubēre populum dictō audientem esse; eum iūra redditūrum obitūrumque alia rēgis mūnia esse. Servius cum trabeā et lictōribus 6 prōdit, ac sēde rēgiā sedēns alia dēcernit, dē aliīs cōnsultūrum sē rēgem esse simulat. Itaque per aliquot diēs, cum iam exspirāset Tarquinius, cēlātā morte, per speciem aliēnae fungendae vicis suās opēs fīrmāvit. Tum dēmum palam factum est complōrātiōne in rēgiā ortā. Servius, praesidiō fīrmō mūnītus, prīmus iniussū populī voluntāte patrum rēgnāvit. Ancī lī- 7 berī iam tum, cum, comprēnsīs sceleris ministrīs, vīvere rēgem et tantās esse opēs Servi nūntiātum est, Suesam Pōmētiam exsulātum ierant.

42. Nec iam pūblicīs magis cōnsiliīs Servius quam prīvātīs mūnīre opēs, et nē, quālis Ancī liberum animus adversus Tarquinium fuerat, tālis adversus sē Tarquinī liberum esset, duās filiās iuvenibus rēgiīs Lūciō atque Arruntī Tarquiniīs iungit. Nec rūpit 2

at least. 4. **Novam Viam**: the street started at the *Porta Mūgiōnis*, on the eastern side of the Palatine, near which was the temple of Jupiter Stator, and passed round the northern end of the hill to the Velabrum. — **Iovis**: sc. *templum*. 5. **sōpītum**: *stunned*. — **Cōnfidere** . . . **iubēre**: sc. *sē* and *rēgem* as subjects. — **dictō a. e.**: *obey*, with the dat. 6. **trabeā**: the purple-striped official robe of the king. — **sēde rēgiā**: the curule chair. — **fungendae**: gerundive as of a regular transitive verb. — **factum**: sc. *exspirāsse Tarquinium*. — **voluntāte**: *personal favor*, not *auctōritās*, official sanction.

42, 43. Wars and constitution of Servius.

42. 1. **pūblicīs** . . . **prīvātīs**: *for the public advantage* . . . *for*

tamen fātī necessitātem hūmānīs cōnsiliīs, quīn invidia rēgnī etiam inter domesticōs infīda omnia atque infēsta faceret. Peroportūnē ad praesentis quiētem statūs bellum cum Vēientibus—iam enim indūtiae
 3 exierant—aliisque Etruscīs sūmptum. In eō bellō et virtūs et fortūna ēnituit Tullī; fūsōque ingentī hostium exercitū haud dubius rēx, seu patrum seu
 4 plēbis animōs perīclitārētur, Rōmam rediit. Adgre-diturque inde ad pācis longē māximum opus, ut, quem ad modum Numa dīvinī auctor iūris fuisset, ita Ser-vium conditōrem omnis in cīvitatē discrīminis ōrdi-numque, quibus inter gradūs dīgnitātis fortūnaeque
 5 aliquid interlūcet, posterī fāmā ferrent. Cēsum enim instituit, rem salūberrimam tantō futūrō imperiō, ex quō bellī pācisque mūnia nōn virītim ut ante, sed prō habitū pecūniārū fierent. Tum classēs centuriāsque et hunc ōrdinem ex cēnsū dīscrīpsit vel pācī decōrum vel bellō.

43. Ex iīs quī centum mīlium aeris aut māiōrem cēsum habērent, octōgintā cōnfēcit centuriās, quad-
 2 rāgēnās seniōrū ac iūniōrū—prīma classis omnēs

personal gain. 2. **quīn**: translate by independent sentence, *but*.—**invidia** *r.*: *envy of his royal power*.—**domesticōs**: *his own family*.—**ad . . . statūs**: *for keeping the existing quiet among the people*. 3. **haud dubius**: *unquestionably king*, by the wish of plebeians as well as of the aristocracy. 4. **-que**: *and therefore*.—**ut**: join with *ferrent*, final clause.—**omnis . . . discrīminis**: *every civil distinction*, further explained by *ordinum*.—**quibus . . . interlūcet**: *by which a clear division might appear between the grades of rank and fortune*. 5. **bellī . . . mūnia**: *military service and taxes*.—**habitū**: *scale or holding*.—**hunc**: *the following*.—**decōrum**: *suited*.

43. 1. **mīlium**: *sc. assium*. The original rating, *cēnsus*, was doubtless in land, to which a money value is here given according to the later coinage. The rating of the first class was perhaps \$1600 of our money. 2. **prīma classis**: *i.e. the first call*, often called simply *classis*,

appellātī—seniōrēs ad urbis custōdiam ut praestō
 essent, iuvenēs ut forīs bella gererent. Arma hīs im-
 perāta galea, clipeum, ocreae, lōrīca, omnia ex aere;
 haec ut tegumenta corporis essent; tēla in hostem
 hastaque et gladius. Additae huīc classī duae fabrum 3
 centuriae, quae sine armīs stīpendia facerent; datum
 mūnus ut māchinās in bellō ferrent. Secunda classis 4
 intrā centum usque ad quīnque et septuāgintā mīlium
 cēsum institūta, et ex iīs, seniōribus iūniōribusque,
 vīgintī cōscrip̄tae centuriae. Arma imperāta scūtum
 prō clipeō, et praeter lōrīcam omnia eadem. Tertiae
 classis quīnquāgintā mīlium cēsum esse voluit.
 Totidem centuriae et hae, eōdemque discrīmine aetā- 5
 tium factae; nec dē armīs quicquam mūtātum, ocreae
 tantum adēptae. In quārtā classe cēsus quīn- 6
 que et vīgintī mīlium; totidem centuriae factae;
 arma mūtāta, nihil praeter hastam et verūtum datum.
 Quīnta classis aucta, centuriae trīgintā factae; fundās 7
 lapidēsque missilēs hī sēcum gerēbant. Hīs accēnsī
 cornicinēs tubicinēsque, in duās centuriās distribūtī.
 Undecim mīlibus haec classis cēnsēbātur. Hōc minor 8
 cēsus reliquam multitudinem habuit; inde ūna centu-
 ria facta est immūnis mīlitiā. Ita pedestrī exercitū
 ōrnātō distribūtōque, equitum ex prīmōribus cīvitātis
 duodecim scripsit centuriās. Sex item aliās centuriās, 9

and its members *classici*, hence our word *classical*.—*ocreae*: metal
 leggins. 3. *fabrum*: gen. pl., *engineers*, workers in wood and iron,
 having charge of the artillery, *māchinās*. These had not the rating of
 the first class, but simply voted with it. 4. *scūtum*: a long rectangu-
 lar shield protecting the body more fully than the round *clipeus*.
 6. *verūtum*: a *javelin*. 7. *fundās*: *slings*.—*accēnsī*: sc. *sunt* from
accēnsēre. Horn blowers and trumpeters arranged in two centuries
 were joined to the 30 centuries. 8. *immūnis m.*: *without military*
duties.—*ex prīmōribus*: of the leading men. 9. *aliās*: i.e. other

tribus ab Rōmulō institūtīs, sub īsdem quibus inauguratāe erant nōminibus fēcīt. Ad equōs emendōs dēna mīlia aeris ex pūblicō data, et, quibus equōs alerent, viduae adtribūtāe, quae bīna mīlia aeris in annōs singulōs penderent. Haec omnia in dītēs ā
 10 pauperibus inclīnāta onera. Deinde est honōs additus: nōn enim, ut ab Rōmulō trāditum cēterī servāverant rēgēs, virītim suffrāgium eādem vī eōdemque iūre prōmiscē omnibus datum est, sed gradūs factī, ut neque exclūsus quisquam suffrāgiō vidērētur, et vīs
 11 omnis penes prīmōrēs cīvitatīs esset. Equitēs enim vocābantur prīmī, octōgintā inde primāe classis centuriae; ibi sī variāret, quod rārō incidēbat, ut secundae classis vocārentur, nec ferē umquam īnfra ita dēscen-
 12 derent, ut ad īnfimōs pervenīrent. Nec mīrārī oportet hunc ōrdinem, quī nunc est post explētās quīnque et trīgintā tribūs, duplicātō eārum numerō centuriīs iūniōrum seniōrumque, ad institūtā ab Serviō Tulliō
 13 summā nōn convenīre. Quadrifāriam enim urbe dīvīsā regiōnibus collibusque quī habitābantur, partēs eās tribūs appellāvit, ut ego arbitror ab tribūtō—

than the twelve just mentioned.—**fēcīt**: retained. The number of centuries was thus 193.—**quibus**: the antecedent is *bīna mīlia*. The widows and unmarried women of property (*viduae* applies to both) thus furnished provision money, *aes hordeārium*. 10. **honōs**: political power.—**ab R. trāditum**: the method of R. which L. takes as without distinction of patrician and plebeian, *prōmiscē*, in the curiae.—**gradūs**: gradations.—**et**: and yet. 11. **vocābantur**: those first called to vote were *praerogātivae*.—**variāret**: impers., i.e. if these centuries, *ibi*, did not agree.—**ut . . . vocārentur**: depends on a verb like *accidit* to be supplied.—**dēscenderent**: the people in voting. 12. **centuriīs**: inst. abl. with *duplicātō*. In 241 B.C. the centuries in the tribes, *eārum*, were doubled by counting the *seniōrēs* and *jūniōrēs* separately, making 350 besides the 18 centuries of knights. 13. **Quadrifāriam**: *Subūrāna*, *Palatīna*, *Ēsquīlīna*, and *Collīna*.—**regiōnibus . . . habitabantur**: according to districts and inhabited hills.—**tribūtō**: the

nam eius quoque aequaliter ex cēnsū cōferendī ab eōdem inīta ratiō est; neque eae tribūs ad centuriarū distribūtiōnem numerumque quicquam pertinere.

44. Cēnsū perfectō, quem mātūrāverat metū lēgis dē incēnsīs lātae cum vinculōrum minīs mortisque, ēdixit ut omnēs cīvēs Rōmānī, equitēs peditēsque, in suis quisque centuriīs in Campō Mārtiō primā luce adessent. Ibi instrūctum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lūstrāvit, idque conditum lūstrum appellātum, quia is cēnsendō finis factus est. Milia octōgintā eō lūstrō cīvium cēnsa dīcuntur. Adicit scrīptōrum antiquissimus Fabius Pīctor, eōrum quī arma ferre possent eum numerum fuisse. Ad eam multitūdinem urbs quoque amplificanda vīsa est. Addit duōs collēs, Quirīnālem Viminālemque; inde deinceps auget Esquilias, ibique ipse, ut locō dīgnitās fieret, habitat. Aggere et fossīs et mūrō circumdat urbem: ita pōmērium prōfert. Pōmērium verbī vim sōlam intuentēs postmoerium interpretantur esse: est autem magis circāmoerium, locus quem in condendīs urbibus quondam Etrūscī, quā mūrū ductūrī erant, certīs circā terminīs inaugurātō cōsecrābant, ut neque interiōre parte aedificia moenibus continuārentur, quae nunc vulgō etiam coniungunt, et extrīnsecus pūrī aliquid ab

derivation is incorrect; each word has the stem *tri*, three; *tribūtum* was not a regular tax, but a levy made for an emergency.

44. Enlargement of the city. 1. *incēnsīs*: those who did not register.—*vinculōrum*: imprisonment. 2. *suovetaurilibus*: a boar, a ram, and a bull, first led around the army and then sacrificed as a sin-offering; *lūstrum*. 3. *Ad*: in accordance with. The enlargement was on the eastern side. 4. *vim*: etymology?—*certīs c. terminīs*: with definite bounds (stones, called *cippī*) on each side, i.e. without and within.—*continuārentur*: built up to.—*pūrī . . . ab*:

5 hūmānō cultū patēret solī. Hōc spatium, quod neque habitārī neque arārī fās erat, nōn magis quod post mūrum esset quam quod mūrus post id, pōmērium Rōmānī appellārunt; et in urbis incrēmentō semper, quantum moenia prōcessūra erant, tantum terminī hī cōnsecrātī prōferēbantur.

45. Auctā cīvitatē māgnitūdine urbis, fōrmātīs omnibus domī et ad bellī et ad pācis ūsūs, nē semper armīs opēs adquīrerentur, cōnsiliō augēre imperium
 2 cōnātus est, simul et aliquod addere urbī decus. Iam tum erat inclitum Diānae Ephesiae fānum. Id cōmūniter ā cīvitatibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Eum cōnsēsum deōsque cōnsociātōs laudāre mīrē Servius inter procerēs Latīnōrum, cum quibus publicē prīvātimque hospitia amīcitiāsque dē industriā iūnxerat. Saepe iterandō eadem perpulit tandem ut Rōmae fānum Diānae populī Latīnī cum populō
 3 Rōmānō facerent. Ea erat cōfessio caput rērum Rōmam esse, dē quō totiēns armīs certātum fuerat. Id quamquam omissum iam ex omnium cūrā Latīnōrum ob rem totiēns infēliciter temptātam armīs vidēbatur, ūnī sē ex Sabīnīs fors dare vīsa est prīvātō cōnsiliō imperiī recuperandī. Bōs in Sabīnīs nāta cuīdam patrī familiae dīcitur mīrandā māgnitūdine ac speciē. Fīxa per multās aetātēs cornua in vestibulō templī
 4 Diānae monumentum eī fuēre mīrāculō. Habita, ut

free from. 5. **spatium, quod**: *quod* is relative.—**nōn m. quod**: *as much because.*

45. Union of Rome and Latium. 1. **omnibus**: neuter. 2. **deōsque cōnsociātōs**: *religious union.*—**pūblicē . . . iūnxerat**: *political and personal guest friendships.* 3. **Ea**: *this action.*—**omissum . . . vidēbātur**: *seemed to have passed from the thought.*—**omnium**: antithetic to *ūnī*, hence its position. 4. **patrī familiae**: *property owner.*—**mīrāculō**: dat. (as if one of two datives) instead of gen.

erat, rēs prōdigii locō est; et cecinēre vātēs, cūius cīvitatīs eam cīvis Diānae immolāasset, ibi fore imperium, idque carmen pervēnerat ad antistitem fānī Diānae. Sabīnusque, ut prīma apta diēs sacrificiō vīsa est, bovem 6 Rōmam āctam dēdūcit ad fānum Diānae et ante āram statuit. Ibi antistes Rōmānus, cum eum māgnitūdō victimae celebrāta fāmā mōvisset, memor respōnsī Sabīnum ita adloquitur: “Quidnam tū, hospes, parās,” inquit, “incestē sacrificium Diānae facere? Quīn tū ante vīvō perfunderis flūmine? Īnfimā valle praefluit Tiberis.” Religiōne tāctus hospes, quī omnia, ut prō 7 digiō respondēret ēventus, cuperet rīte facta, extemplō dēscendit ad Tiberim. Intereā Rōmānus immolat Diānae bovem. Id mirē grātum rēgī atque cīvitātī fuit.

46. Servius quamquam iam ūsū haud dubiē rēgnum possēderat, tamen, quia interdum iactārī vōcēs ā iuvene Tarquiniō audiēbat, sē iniussū populī rēgnāre, conciliātā prius voluntāte plēbis agrō captō ex hostibus viritim dīvisō, ausus est ferre ad populum, vellent iubērentne sē rēgnāre; tantōque cōsēnsū quantō haud quisquam alius ante, rēx est dēclārātus. Neque ea 2 rēs Tarquiniō spem adfectandī rēgnī minuit; immō eō impēnsius, quia dē agrō plēbis adversā patrum voluntāte sēnserat agī, crīminandī Servi apud patrēs crēscendīque in cūriā sibi occāsiōnem datam ratus est, et

5. *cecinēre*: predicted, as *carmen* is *prediction*. — *cūius*: its antecedent is in *ibi*. 6. *Sabīnusque*: the *que* connects with § 4. — *incestē*: without washing, hence defiled. — *Quīn*: emphatic, *why not (go)*. 7. *facta*: sc. *esse*.

46-48. Overthrow of Servius.

46. 1. *ūsū*: prescription, as in 22. 44. 6. — *conciliātā . . . dīvisō*: gaining the favor . . . by dividing; two abl. abs., one modifying the other. 2. *adfectandī*: seizing. — *impēnsius*: modifies *crīminandī*, a rather loose sentence. — *crēscendī*: i.e. in influence. — *et . . . et*: two

ipse iuvenis ārdentis animī et domī uxōre Tulliā in-
 3 quiētum animum stimulante. Tulit enim et Rōmāna
 rēgia sceleris tragicī exemplum, ut taediō rēgum mā-
 tūrior venīret libertās, ultimumque rēgnum esset, quod
 4 scelere partum foret. Hīc L. Tarquinius — Prīscī
 Tarquinī rēgis filius nepōsne fuerit, parum liquet;
 plūribus tamen auctōribus filium ēdiderim — frātre
 habuerat Arruntem Tarquinium, mītis ingeniī iuvenem.
 5 Hīs duōbus, ut ante dictum est, duae Tulliae, rēgis
 filiae, nūpserant, et ipsae longē disparēs mōribus.
 Forte ita inciderat, nē duo violenta ingenia mātirimō-
 niō iungerentur, fortūnā, crēdō, populī Rōmānī, quō
 diūturnius Servī rēgnum esset, cōstituīque cīvītātis
 6 mōrēs possent. Angēbātur ferōx Tullia nihil māteriae
 in virō neque ad cupiditātem neque ad audāciam esse;
 tōta in alterum āversa Tarquinium eum mīrārī, eum
 virum dīcere ac rēgiō sanguine ortum; spernere sorō-
 rem, quod virum nacta muliebrī cessāret audāciā.
 7 Contrahit celeriter similitūdō eōs, ut ferē fit — malum
 malō aptissimum — sed initium turbandī omnia ā
 fēminā ortum est. Ea sēcētīs virī aliēnī adsuēfacta
 sermōnibus, nūllīs verbōrum contumēliīs parcere dē
 virō ad frātre, dē sorōre ad virum; et sē rēctius
 viduam et illum caelibem futūrum fuisse contendere

causal ideas of different constructions. 3. **Tulit**: *produced*. — **et**: in Rome as well as in Thebes and Mycenae. — **tragicī**: *fit for tragedy*. 4. **auctōribus**: abl. abs. 5. **nūpserant**: *had married (veiled themselves for)*. — **nē**: instead of *ut non*, as if the fortune of Rome, here personified, had happened with the purpose of preventing such unions. — **cīvītātis mōrēs**: the new constitution. 6. **ferōx**: the violent one, in distinction from the mild one; do not translate 'the violent Tullia,' for which the Latin would be *Tullia, mulier ferōx*. — **cupiditātem**: *ambitious plans*. — **mīrārī**: *i.e. expressed her admiration*. — **cessāret**: *failed in*. 7. **virī**: limits *sermonibus*. — **dē...virum**: *of her husband to his brother, and of her sister to her (sister's) husband*. — **viduam**: *un-*

quam cum imparī iungī, ut ēlanguēscendum aliēnā ignāviā esset. Sī sibi eum quō digna esset diī dedis- 8 sent virum, domī sē prope diem vīsūrā rēgnū fuisse, quod apud patrem videat. Celeriter adulēscen- tem suae temeritātis implet. Ita Lūcius Tarquinius 9 et Tullia minor prope continuātīs fūneribus cum domōs vacuās novō mātirimōniō fēcissent, iunguntur nūptiīs, magis nōn prohibente Serviō quam adprobante.

47. Tum vērō in diēs infēstior Tullī senectūs, in- fēstius coepit rēgnū esse. Iam enim ab scelere ad aliud spectāre mulier scelus, nec nocte nec interdiū vi- rum conquiēscere patī, nē grātuīta praeterita parricīdia essent: nōn sibi dēfuisse, cui nūpta dīcerētur, nec cum 2 quō tacita servīret; dēfuisse, quī sē rēgnō dignum pu- tāret, quī meminisset sē esse Priscī Tarquinī filium, quī habēre quam spērāre rēgnū māllet. “Sī tū is es 3 cui nūptam esse mē arbitror, et virum et rēgem appellō; sīn minus, eō nunc pēius mūtāta rēs est, quod istīc cum ignāviā est scelus. Quīn accingeris? Nōn tibi 4 ab Corinthō nec ab Tarquiniīs, ut patrī tuō, peregrīna rēgna mōlīrī necesse est; dī tē penātēs patriūque et patris imāgō et domus rēgia et in domō rēgāle solium et nōmen Tarquinius creat vocatque rēgem. Aut sī 5 ad haec parum est animī, quid frūstrāris cīvitātem?

married. 8. *temeritātis*: gen. with *implet*. 9. *continuātis*: *simul- taneous*. — *mātirimōniō*: dat. with *vacuās*.

47. 1. *infēstior*: *endangered*. — *grātuīta*: *without result*. 2. *nōn sibi d.*: *had not been wanting to himself*, i.e. his acts had not fallen below his ambition. — *cui . . . dīcerētur*: dissimilarity of natures pre- venting a real marriage. 3. *Sī . . . arbitror*: *if you are the man whom I think I married*. — *pēius . . . est*: *the change is for the worse*. — *istīc* = *in te*. — *Nōn . . . est*: i.e. as you do not come from Corinth or Tarquinius, this is not a foreign land in which it is necessary for you to build up a kingdom for yourself. 5. *frūstrāris*: since the citizens

Quid tē ut rēgium iuvenem cōspici sinis? Facēsse hinc Tarquiniōs aut Corinthum, dēvolvere retrō ad
 6 stirpem, frātris similior quam patris.” Hīs aliisque increpandō iuvenem instīgat, nec conquiēscere ipsa potest, sī, cum Tanaquil, peregrīna mulier, tantum mōlirī potuisset animō ut duo continua rēgna virō ac deinceps generō dedisset, ipsa, rēgiō sēmine orta, nūllum mōmentum in dandō adimendōque rēgnō
 7 faceret. Hīs muliebribus instīctus furiis Tarquinius circumīre et prēnsāre minōrum māximē gentium patrēs; admonēre paternī beneficii, ac prō eō grātiā repetere; adlicere dōnīs iuvenēs; cum dē sē ingentia pollicendō
 8 tum rēgis crīminibus omnibus locīs crēscere. Postrēmō, ut iam agendaē rei tempus vīsum est, stīpātus āgmine armātōrum in forum inrūpit. Inde omnibus perculsīs pavōre, in rēgiā sēde prō cūriā sedēns, patrēs in cūriam per praecōnem ad rēgem Tarquinium citārī iussit.
 9 Convēnēre extemplō, aliī iam ante ad hōc praeparātī, aliī metū, nē nōn vēnisse fraudī esset, novitāte ac
 10 mīrāculō attonitī et iam dē Serviō āctum ratī. Ibi Tarquinius maledicta ab stirpe ultimā ōrsus: servum servāque nātum post mortem indīgnam parentis suī, nōn interrēgnō, ut anteā, initō, nōn comitiīs habitīs, nōn per suffrāgium populī, nōn auctōribus patribus,
 11 muliebrī dōnō rēgnū occupāsse. Ita nātum, ita creātum rēgem, fautōrem infimī generis hominū, ex

expect much from you. — **rēgium i.**: prince. — **Facēsse h.**: make off. — **dēvolvere . . . stirpem**: sink to the level of your family. 6. **sēmine**: stock. 7. **circumīre et p.**: began a general hand-shaking, a later electioneering practice. — **beneficii**: gen. with verb of reminding. 8. **prō**: in the front (part) of. 9. **nōn vēnisse**: the not coming, failure to come. — **iam . . . āctum**: it was all over with S. 10. **stirpe u.**: birth. — **nōn**: the four expressions introduced by *nōn* form two pairs

quō ipse sit, odiō aliēnae honestātis ēreptum prīmōribus agrum sordidissimō cuique dīvisisse; omnia onera, 12 quae commūnia quondam fuerint, inclināsse in prīmōrēs civitātis; instituisse cēsum, ut insīgnis ad invidiam locuplētiorum fortūna esset, et parāta unde, ubi vellet, egentissimīs largīrētur.

48. Huic orātiōnī Servius cum intervēnisset trepidō nūntiō excitātus, extemplō ā vestibulō cūriae māgnā vōce “Quid hōc,” inquit, “Tarquinī, rei est? Quā tū audaciā mē vivō vocāre ausus es patrēs aut in sēde cōnsidere meā?” Cum ille ferōciter ad haec: sē pa- 2 tris suī tenēre sēdem, multō quam servum potiōrem, filium rēgis, rēgnī hērēdem; satis illum diū per licentiam elūdētem insultāsse dominīs, clāmor ab utrīusque fautōribus oritur, et concursus populī fiēbat in cūriam, appārēbatque rēgnātūrum quī vicisset. Tum 3 Tarquinius, necessitāte iam etiam ipsā cōgente ultima audēre, multō et aetāte et vīribus validior, medium adipit Servium, elātumque ē cūriā in inferiōrem partem per gradūs dēicit; inde ad cōgendum senātum in cūriam redit. Fit fuga rēgis appāritōrum atque comitum. Ipse prope exsanguis, ab iīs quī missī ab Tarquinio fugientem cōsecūtī erant, interficitur. Crēditur, 4 quia nōn abhorret ā cēterō scelere, admonitū Tulliae id factum. Carpentō certē, id quod satis cōstat, in forum invecta nec reverita coetum virōrum ēvocāvit virum 5

arranged in chiasitic order. 11. *honestātis*: nobility. 12. *insīgnis*: a mark.

48. 2. *Cum*: sc. *diceret*, dependent on *oritur*. — *potiōrem*: more lawful; join with *hērēdem*. — *filium*: appositive to *sē*. — *per . . . elūdētem*: in wanton mockery. 3. *medium*: by the body. — *cōgendum*: restoring order. 4. *exsanguis*: though almost killed by his fall, he made his way to the Cyprius vicus (see maps) before he was overtaken. 5. *abhorret*: inconsistent. — *invecta*: riding. — *reverita*: it

- 6 ē cūriā, rēgemque prīma appellāvit. Ā quō facēssere iussa ex tantō tumultū cum sē domum reciperet, pervēnissetque ad summum Cyprium vīcum, ubi Diānium nūper fuit, flectentī carpentum dextrā in Urbium clīvum, ut in collem Esquiliārum ēveherētur, restitit pavidus atque inhibuit frēnōs is quī iūmenta agēbat, iacentemque dominae Servium trucidātum ostendit.
- 7 Foedum inhūmānumque inde trāditur scelus monumentōque locus est; scelerātum vīcum vocant, quō amēns agitantibus furiīs sorōris ac virī Tullia per patris corpus carpentum ēgissee fertur, partemque sanguinis ac caedis paternae cruentō vehiculō contāmināta ipsa respersaque tulisse ad penātēs suōs virīque suī, quibus irātīs malō rēgnī prīncipiō similēs prope diem exitūs sequerentur.
- 8 Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et quadragintā ita ut bonō etiam moderātōque succēdentī rēgī difficilis aemulātiō esset. Cēterum id quoque ad glōriam accessit, quod cum illō simul iūsta ac lēgitima
- 9 rēgna occidērunt. Id ipsum tam mīte ac tam moderātum imperium tamen, quia ūnīus esset, dēpōnere eum in animō habuisse quīdam auctōrēs sunt, nī scelus intestīnum liberandae patriae cōsilia agitantī intervēnisset.
49. Inde L. Tarquinius rēgnāre occēpit, cui Superbō

was not considered decorous for women to appear in public assemblies.
 6. **Diānium**: a shrine of Diana.—**flectentī**: sc. *Tulliae*, depending on *restitit*. The passenger turns the carriage by giving orders; cf. *egisse* below. 7. **inde**: thereupon.—**amēns**: frenzied.—**sanguinis . . . paternae**: the blood of her murdered father; hendiadys.—**prīncipiō**: dat. with *similēs*. 9. **ūnīus**: pred. poss. gen.; his personally, not that of a commonwealth.—**habuisse**: depends on *auctōrēs sunt* as a verb of saying.—**intestīnum**: family.

49-52. Tarquin's reign. The Latin League.

49. 1. **Superbō**: *Tyrant*; his acts of tyranny are given in the *quia*

cognōmen facta indidērunt, quia socerum gener sepul-
 tūrā prohibuit, Rōmulum quoque īnsepultum perisse
 dietitāns; prīmōrēsque patrum, quōs Servī rēbus 2
 fāvisse crēdebāt, interfēcit; cōnsciū deinde male
 quaerendī rēgnī ab sē ipsō adversus sē exemplum capī
 posse, armātis corpus circumsaepsit; neque enim ad 3
 iūs rēgnī quicquam praeter vim habēbat, ut quī neque
 populī iussū neque auctōribus patribus rēgnāret. Eō 4
 accēdebāt, ut in cāritāte cīvium nihil speī repōnentī
 metū rēgnū tūtandum esset. Quem ut plūribus in-
 cuteret, cognitiōnēs capitāliū rērum sine cōsiliīs
 per sē sōlus exercēbat, perque eam causam occidere, in 5
 exilium agere, bonīs multāre poterat nōn suspectōs
 modo aut invīsōs, sed unde nihil aliud quam praedam
 spērāre posset. Praecipuē ita patrum numerō immi- 6
 nūtō statuit nūllōs in patrēs legere, quō contemptior
 paucitāte ipsā ōrdō esset, minusque per sē nihil agī
 indignārentur. Hīc enim rēgum prīmus trāditum ā 7
 priōribus mōrem dē omnibus senātum cōnsulendī
 solvit, domesticīs cōsiliīs rem pūblicam admini-
 strāvit; bellum, pācem, foedera, societātēs per sē ipse,
 cum quibus voluit, iniussū populī ac senātūs fēcit
 dirēmitque. Latīnōrum sibi māximē gentem conciliā- 8
 bat, ut peregrīnis quoque opibus tūtior inter cīvēs
 esset, neque hospitia modo cum prīmōribus eōrum sed
 adfīnitātēs quoque iungēbat. Octāviō Mamiliō Tus- 9

clause. 2. **rēbus**: *cause*. — **capī**: a kind of zeugma; the precedent, *exemplum*, was given by him and could be used against him. 3. **ad**: *as to*; lit. *toward*. — **ut quī**: *since*. 4. **repōnentī**: dat. agt.; sc. *eī*. — **cognitiōnēs**: *trials* of cases affecting the life or civil status, *caput*, of a citizen. 5. **causam**: *i.e.* the trials. — **bonīs m.**: *confiscate the property of*. — **unde** = *a quibus*. 6. **minus . . . indignārentur**: their small number would prevent their being ashamed of doing nothing. 7. **domesticīs**:

culānō — is longē princeps Latīnī nōminis erat, sī fāmae crēdimus, ab Ūlixē deāque Circā oriundus — eī Mamiliō filiam nūptum dat, perque eās nūptiās multōs sibi cognātōs amīcōsque ēius conciliat.

50. Iam māgna Tarquinī auctōritās inter Latīnōrum procerēs erat, cum in diem certam ut ad lūcum Feren-tīnae conveniant indīcit: esse quae agere dē rēbus
 2 commūnibus velit. Conveniunt frequentēs prīmā lūce. Ipse Tarquinius diem quidem servāvit, sed paulō ante quam sōl occideret, vēnit. Multa ibi tōtā diē in con-
 3 ciliō variīs iactāta sermōnibus erant. Turnus Herdonius ab Arīciā ferōciter in absentem Tarquinium erat invectus: haud mīrum esse Superbō inditum Rōmae cognōmen — iam enim ita clam quidem mus-
 4 sitantēs, vulgō tamen eum appellābant — an quicquam superbius esse quam lūdificārī sīc omne nōmen Latī-
 5 num? Prīncipibus longē ab domō excitīs ipsum, quī concilium indīxerit, nōn adesse. Temptārī profectō patientiam, ut, sī iugum accēperint, obnoxios premat. Cuī enim nōn appārere, adfectāre eum imperium in
 6 Latīnōs? Quod sī suī bene crēdiderint cīvēs, aut sī crēditum illud et nōn raptum parricidiō sit, crēdere et Latīnōs, quamquam nē sīc quidem aliēnigenae, dē-
 7 bēre; sīn suōs ēius paeniteat, quippe quī aliī super aliōs trucidentur, exsulātum eant, bona āmittant, quid speī meliōris Latīnīs portendī? Sī sē audiant, domum

his personal following. 9. *nūptum*: in marriage; lit. for the veil-ing; supine.

50. 2. *iactāta*: discussed without decision, as the presiding officer was absent, and deliberations ended at sunset. 3. *clam . . . tamen*: with secret mutterings indeed, but yet general.—*an . . . esse*: the rhetorical question of the direct speech. 4. *obnoxios p.*: oppress them as slaves. 5. *Quod*: i.e. imperium.—*bene*: to their profit.—*crēdere . . . dēbēre*: the Latins also ought to trust him (perhaps), and

suam quemque inde abitūrōs neque magis observātūrōs diem conciliī quam ipse quī indīxerit observet. Haec 7 atque alia eōdem pertinentia sēditiōsus facinorōsusque homō hīsque artibus opēs domī nactus cum māximē dissereret, intervēnit Tarquinius. Is finis ōrātiōnī 8 fuit. Āversī omnēs ad Tarquinium salūtandum; quī, silentiō factō, monitus ā proximīs ut pūrgāret sē, quod id temporis vēnisset, disceptātōrem ait sē sūmptum inter patrem et filium, cūrā reconciliandī eōs in grā-tiam morātum esse; et, quia ea rēs exēmisset illum diem, posterō diē āctūrū quae cōstituisset. Nē id 9 quidem ab Turnō tulisse tacitum ferunt; dīxisse enim nullam breviōrem esse cognitiōnem quam inter patrem et filium paucisque trānsigī verbis posse: nī pāreat patrī, habitūrū infortūnium esse.

51. Haec Aricīnus in rēgem Rōmānum increpāns ex conciliō abiit. Quam rem Tarquinius aliquantō quam vidēbātur aegrius ferēns cōnfestim Turnō necem mā-chinātur, ut eundem terrōrem, quō cīvium animōs domī oppresserat, Latīnīs iniceret. Et quia prō im- 2 periō palam interficī nōn poterat, oblātō falsō crimine īnsontem oppressit. Per adversae factiōnis quōsdam Aricīnōs servum Turnī aurō corrūpit, ut in dēversō-rium eius vim māgnam gladiōrum īferri clam sineret. Ea cum ūnā nocte perfecta essent, Tarquinius paulō 3 ante lūcem accītis ad sē prīncipibus Latīnōrum quasi rē novā perturbātus, moram suam hēsternam, velut

yet not (seeing that he was) a foreigner. 7. eōdem pertinentia: of the same import.—artibus: of sedition and daring. 8. id temporis = eo tempore.—disceptātōrem: arbitrator. 9. tulisse: sc. Tarquinius.—tacitum: without comment by Turnus.—dīxisse: sc. Turnus.—habitūrū . . . esse: woe betide him.

51. 1. vidēbātur: seemed to do. 2. prō i.: by virtue of (Tar-

deōrum quādam prōvidentiā inlātam, ait salūtī sibi
 4 atque illīs fuisse. Ab Turnō dicī sibi et prīmōribus
 populōrum parārī necem, ut Latīnōrum sōlus imperium
 teneat. Adgressūrum fuisse hēsternō diē in conciliō;
 dilātam rem esse, quod auctor conciliī āfuerit, quem
 5 māximē peteret. Inde illam absentis insectātiōnem
 esse nātam, quod morandō spem dēstituerit. Nōn
 dubitāre, sī vēra dēferantur, quā prīmā lūce, ubi
 ventum in concilium sit, instrūctus cum coniūrātōrum
 6 manū armātusque ventūrus sit. Dicī gladiōrum in-
 gentem esse numerum ad eum convectum. Id vānum
 necne sit, extemplō scīrī posse. Rogāre eōs, ut inde
 7 sēcum ad Turnum veniant. Suspectam fēcit rem et
 ingenium Turnī ferōx et ōrātiō hēsterna et mora Tar-
 quiniī, quod vidēbātur ob eam differrī caedēs potuisse.
 Eunt inclinātīs quidem ad crēdendum animīs, tamen
 8 nisi gladiīs dēprehēnsīs cētera vāna exīstimātūrī. Ubi
 est eō ventum, Turnum ex somnō excitātum circumsi-
 stunt custōdēs; comprehēnsīsque servīs, quī cāritāte
 dominī vim parābant, cum gladii abditī ex omnibus locīs
 dēverticulī prōtraherentur, enimvērō manifēsta rēs vīsa,
 iniectaeque Turnō catēnae; et cōfestim Latīnōrum con-
 9 cilium māgnō cum tumultū advocātur. Ibi tam atrōx
 invidia orta est gladiīs in mediō positīs, ut indictā causā,
 novō genere lētī, dēiectus ad caput aquae Ferentīnae
 crāte supernē iniectā saxīsque congestīs mergerētur.

quin's) authority. Note the change of subject in the verbs. 4. **dicī**: *he had been told.*—**Adgressūrum f.**: the condition is implied in the next clause.—**auctor**: Tarquin.—**peteret**: change of tense, as in 22. 32. 8. 5. **cum**: join with *ventūrus sit*. 7. **Suspectam . . . rem**: *gave color to the suspicion.*—**quod . . . potuisse**: *because it seemed possible that the murder was postponed on that account.*—**nisi**: with abl. abs., like conditional sentence. 8. **enimvērō . . . vīsa**: *the case seemed really proven.* 9. **indictā c.**: *without a hearing.*—**ad = in.**

52. Revocātis deinde ad concilium Latīnīs Tarquinius conlaudātisque, quī Turnum novantem rēs prō manifestō parricidiō meritā poenā adfēcissent, ita verba fēcit: posse quidem sē vetustō iūre agere, quod, 2 cum omnēs Latīnī ab Albā oriundī sint, eō foedere teneantur quō ab Tullō rēs omnis Albāna cum colōniīs suis in Rōmānum cesserit imperium; cēterum sē ūtilitātis id magis omnium causā cēnsēre, ut renovētur id foedus, secundāque potius fortunā populī Rōmānī ut participēs Latīnī fruantur, quam urbium excidia vāstātiōnēsque agrōrum, quās Ancō prius, patre deinde suō rēgnante perpressī sint, semper aut exspectent aut patiantur. Haud difficulter persuāsum Latīnīs, quam- 4 quam in eō foedere superior Rōmāna rēs erat. Cēterum et capita nōminis Latīnī stāre ac sentīre cum rēge vidēbant, et Turnus suī cuique periculī, sī adversātus esset, recēns erat documentum. Ita renovātum 5 foedus, indictumque iūniōribus Latīnōrum, ut ex foedere diē certā ad lūcum Ferentīnae armātī frequentēs adessent. Quī ubi ad ēdictum Rōmānī rēgis ex omni- 6 bus populīs convēnere, nē ducem suum nēve sēcētum imperium propriave signa habērent, miscuit manipulōs ex Latīnīs Rōmānisque, ut ex bīnīs singulōs faceret bīnōsque ex singulīs; ita geminātīs manipulīs centuriōnēs imposuit.

52. 1. **quī**: *since they*. — **parracidiō**: *murder*; rhetorically with reference to the king. 2. **ab Tullō**: *from the time of*; with *omnis* cf. *aliquot*, c. 3. 7. 3. **ūtilitātis**: *limits causā*. — **id**: *obj. of cēnsēre*; explained by *ut r.* 4. **Latīnīs**: *dat.*; *the Latins were persuaded*. — **capita**: *chief men*. — **documentum**: *warning*. 5. **iūniōribus**: *i.e. those in arms*. 6. **sēcētum**: *separate*. — **miscuit . . . imposuit**: *dividing each Roman and Latin company into two parts, he placed half of one with half of the other, thus "twinning" (geminātis) them, and placed (two) centurions over each double company. The result was complete Roman leadership.*

53. Nec, ut iniustus in pāce rēx, ita dux bellī prāvus fuit; quīn eā arte aequāssset superiōrēs rēgēs, nī dēgenerātum in aliīs huīc quoque decorī offēcisset.
- 2 Is prīmus Volscīs bellum in ducentōs amplius post suam aetātem annōs mōvit, Suessamque Pōmētiam ex
- 3 hīs vī cēpit. Ubi cum dīvēnditā praedā quadrāgintā talenta argentī refēcisset, concēpit animō eam amplitūdinem Iovis templī, quae dīgna deum hominumque rēge, quae Rōmānō imperiō, quae ipsīus etiam locī māiestāte esset. Captivam pecūniam in aedificātiōnem ēius templī sēposuit.
- 4 Excēpit deinde eum lentius spē bellum, quō Gabiōs propinquam urbem, nēquīquam vī adortus, cum obsidēdī quoque urbem spēs pulsō ā moenibus adēpta esset, postrēmō minimē arte Rōmānā, fraude ac dolō,
- 5 aggressus est. Nam cum, velut positō bellō, fundamētīs templī iaciendīs aliisque urbānīs operibus intentum sē esse simulāret, Sextus filius ēius, quī minimus ex tribus erat, trānsfūgit ex compositō Gabiōs, patris
- 6 in sē saevitiam intolerābilem conquerēns: iam ab aliēnīs in suōs vertisse superbiam, et liberōrum quoque eum frequentiae taedēre, ut, quam in cūrīā solitūdinem fēcērit, domī quoque faciat, nē quam stirpem, nē
- 7 quem hērēdem rēgnī relinquat. Sē quidem inter tēla et gladiōs patris ēlapsū nihil ūsquam sibi tūtum nisi apud hostēs L. Tarquinī crēdidisse. Nam, nē errā-

53-54. Volscian war. Capture of Gabii.

53. 1. Nec, ut . . . ita: *and though . . . not yet.* — **dēgenerātum:** neut. pass. partic., like impersonal verb; *the fact of his degeneracy.* — **aliīs:** sc. *decoribus.* 2. **in . . . annōs:** *(to continue) for two hundred years.* — **ex hīs:** *for ex hōrum urbibus.* 3. **refēcisset:** *had made up, out of what was left after the division.* — **locī:** the Capitoline. 4. **lentius spē:** *prolonged beyond expectation.* — **pulsō:** sc. *ei.* 6. **liberōrum . . . taedēre:** *wearied of the number of his own children.* 7. **Nam:** *for*

rent, manēre iis bellum, quod positum simulētur, et per occāsiōnem eum incautōs invāsūrum. Quod sī 8 apud eōs supplicibus locus nōn sit, pererrātūrum sē omne Latium, Volscōsque inde et Aequōs et Hernicōs petitūrum, dōnec ad eōs perveniat quī ā patrum crūdēlibus atque impiis suppliciis tegere liberōs sciant. Forsitan etiam ārdōris aliquid ad bellum armaque sē 9 adversus superbissimum rēgem ac ferōcissimum populum inventūrum. Cum, sī nihil morārentur, infēsus 10 irā porrō inde abitūrus vidērētur, benignē ab Gabīnīs excipitur. Vetant mīrārī, sī, quālis in cīvēs, quālis in sociōs, tālis ad ultimum in liberōs esset. In sē ipsum postrēmō saevītūrum, sī alia dēsint. Sibi vērō grātum 11 adventum ēius esse, futūrumque crēdere brevī, ut illō adiuvante ā portīs Gabīnīs sub Rōmāna moenia bellum trānsferātur.

54. Inde in cōsilia pūblica adhibērī. Ubi cum dē aliīs rēbus adsentīre sē veteribus Gabīnīs dīceret, quibus eae nōtiōrēs essent, ipse identidem bellī auctor esse, et in eō sibi praecipuam prūdētiā adsūmere, quod utrūsq; populī vīrēs nōsset, scīretque invīsam profectō superbiam rēgiā cīvibus esse, quam ferre nē liberī quidem potuissent. Ita cum sēnsim ad re- 2 bellandum' primōrēs Gabīnōrum incitāret, ipse cum prōmptissimīs iuvenum praedātum atque in expeditiōnēs īret, et dictīs factīsque omnibus ad fallendum instrūctīs vāna adcrēsceret fidēs, dux ad ultimum bellī

they were enemies, and to prevent mistake on their part he told them that war was waiting for them. 10. *sī . . . morārentur*: sc. *eum*; *if they did not care*; lit. *if they did not delay him*.—*esset*: sc. *Tarquinius*. 11. *Sibi*: the Gabīnians.

54. 1. *adhibērī*: hist. inf.—*adsumere*: *claimed*. 2. *rebellandum*: *renew the war*.—*praedātum . . . ex*: *plundering forays*.—*dictīs*:

- 3 legitur. Ibi cum, īnsciā multitūdine quid agerētur, proelia parva inter Rōmam Gabiōsque fierent, quibus plērumque Gabīna rēs superior esset, tum certātīm summī īnfimīque Gabīnōrum Sex. Tarquinius dōnō
 4 deum sibi missum ducem crēdere. Apud milītēs vērō obeundō perīcula ac labōrēs pariter, praedam mūnificē largiendō, tantā cāritāte esse, ut nōn pater Tarquinius potentior Rōmae quam filius Gabiīs esset.
 5 Itaque postquam satis vīrium conlēctum ad omnēs cōnātūs vidēbat, tum ex suīs ūnum scīscitātum Rōmam ad patrem mittit, quidnam sē facere vellet, quandoquidem ut omnia ūnus Gabiīs posset eī diī dedissent. Huīc nūntiō, quia, crēdō, dubiae fideī vidēbātur, nihil
 6 vōce respōnsum est; rēx velut dēliberābundus in hortum aedium trānsit sequente nūntiō filiī; ibi inambulāns tacitus summā papāverum capita dīcitur baculō
 7 dēcussisse. Interrogandō expectandōque respōnsum nūntius fessus, ut rē imperfectā, redit Gabiōs; quae dīxerit ipse, quaeque vīderit, refert: seu irā seu odiō seu superbiā īnsitā ingeniō nūllam eum vōcem ēmississe. Sextō ubi quid vellet parēns quidve praeciperet
 8 tacitīs ambāgibus patuit, prīmōrēs cīvitātis crīminandō aliōs apud populum, aliōs suā ipsōs invidiā opportūnōs interēmit. Multī palam, quīdam, in quibus minus
 9 speciōsa crīminātiō erat futūra, clam interfectī. Patuit quibusdam volentibus fuga, aut in exsilium āctī

inst. abl. 3. **quid a.**: what Sextus had in mind. — **certātīm . . . crēdere**: were ready to believe; lit. *vyingly*. 5. **scīscitātum**: to ask; sup. — **omnia . . . posset**: become the most powerful man at G.; *omnia*, acc. with *posset*, extent of action. 6. **sequente**: abl. abs. — **baculō**: staff. 7. **ut r. i.**: as if his mission were unfulfilled. 8. **tacitīs a.**: unspoken suggestions. — **aliōs . . . opportūnōs**: others who had laid themselves open to attack by their unpopularity. 9. **volentibus**.

sunt, absentiumque bona iūxtā atque interēptōrum
 dīvisuī fuēre. Largitiōnēs inde praedaeque; et dulcē- 10
 dine privātī commodī sēnsus malōrum pūblicōrum
 adimī, dōnec orba cōnsiliō auxiliōque Gabīna rēs rēgī
 Rōmānō sine ūllā dīmicātiōne in manum trāditur.

55. Gabiīs receptīs Tarquinius pācem cum Aequō-
 rum gente fēcit, foedus cum Tuscīs renovāvit. Inde ad
 negōtia urbāna animum convertit; quōrum erat prī-
 mum, ut Iovis templum in monte Tarpēiō monumen-
 tum rēgnī suī nōminisque relinqueret: Tarquiniōs
 rēgēs ambōs, patrem vōvisse, filium perfēcisse. Et ut 2
 libera ā cēteris religiōnibus ārea esset tōta Iovis tem-
 pliue ēius, quod inaedicārētur, exaugurāre fāna
 sacellaque statuit, quae aliquot ibi ā Tatiō rēge
 prīmum in ipsō discrīmine adversus Rōmulum pūgnae
 vōta, cōnsecrāta inaugurātaque postea fuerant. Inter 3
 prīcipia condendī hūius operis mōvisse nūmen ad in-
 dicandam tantī imperiī mōlem trāditur deōs; nam cum
 omnium sacellōrum exaugurātiōnēs admitterent avēs,
 in Terminī fānō nōn addixēre; idque ōmen auguri- 4
 umque ita acceptum est, nōn mōtam Terminī sēdem
 ūnumque eum deōrum nōn ēvocātum sacrātīs sibi
 finibus fīrma stabiliaque cūncta portendere. Hōc 5
 perpetuitātis auspiciō acceptō secūtum aliud māgni-
 tudinem imperiī portendēns prōdigium est: caput hū-

dat., as in 21. 50. 10; translate with *fuga, voluntary exile*.—**dīvisuī**:
 pred. dat.; *divided*.

55. Foundation of the temple of Jupiter. 1. **ut**: clause appositive
 to *negōtium*.—**monte T.**: the Capitoline. 2. **cēteris r.**: *claims of*
other gods.—**tōta**: *wholly*, pred. adj.—**exaugurāre**: *unconsecrated*.
 —**quae aliquot**: *several of which*. 3. **mōvisse nūmen**: *indicated*
their will.—**addixēre**: *assent*; cf. c. 36. 4. 4. **nōn . . . sēdem**: *the fact*
that the abode of Terminus was not changed. Terminus represented
 the boundary stone over which Jupiter has special care.—**finibus**:

mānum integrā faciē aperientibus fundāmenta templi
 6 dicitur appāruisse. Quae vīsa speciēs haud per ambā-
 gēs arcem eam imperiī caputque rērum fore portendē-
 bat; idque ita cecinere vātēs, quīque in urbe erant,
 quōsque ad eam rem cōsultandam ex Etrūriā accīve-
 7 rant. Augēbātur ad impēnsās rēgis animus. Itaque
 Pomptīnae manubiae, quae perdūcendō ad culmen
 operī dēstinātae erant, vix in fundāmenta suppeditā-
 8 vērē. Eō magis Fabiō, praeterquam quod antiquior
 9 est, crēdiderim quadrāgintā ea sōla talenta fuisse,
 quam Pīsōnī, quī quadrāgintā mīlia pondō argenti
 sēposita in eam rem scribit, summam pecūniae neque
 ex ūnīus tum urbis praedā spērādam, et nūllius nē
 hōrum quidem māgnificentiae operum fundāmenta nōn
 exsuperātūrā.

56. Intentus perficiendō templō, fabrīs undique ex
 Etrūriā accītīs, nōn pecūniā solum ad id publicā est
 ūsus, sed operīs etiam ex plēbe. Quī cum haud parvus
 et ipse militiae adderētur labor, minus tamen plēbs
 gravābātur sē templa deum exaedificāre manibus suis,
 2 quam postquam et ad alia, ut speciē minōra sic labō-
 ris aliquantō māiōris, trādūcēbantur opera, forōs in
 circō faciendōs cloācamque māximā, receptāculum

abl. with *ēvocātum*; oftener with *ex*. 5. *integrā*: not decomposed;
 tradition further said it was the head of Olus and was gory.
 6. *haud p. a.*: not obscurely.—*rērum*: the world. 7. *impēnsās*:
 expense, sc. *faciendās*.—*manubiae*: spoils. 9. *crēdiderim*: I am
 inclined to believe.—*spērādam*: to be expected.—*nūllius . . . exsu-*
perātūrā: more than sufficient for the foundations of any magnifi-
 cent structure even in our times. Join *nūllius* with *māgnificentiae*,
 which limits *fundāmenta*.

56. Cloaca Maxima. Embassy to Delphi. 1. *operīs*: workmen, at
 forced labor.—*et ipse*: also. 2. *quam*: supply *gravābātur*.—*forōs*:
 rows of seats, the gerundive constructions are in apposition with
opera.—*cloācam*: the great drain still in perfect preservation.—

omnium pūrgāmentōrum urbis, sub terrā agendam; quibus duōbus operibus vix nova haec māgnificentia quicquam adaequāre potuit. Hīs labōribus exercitā 3 plēbe, quia et urbī multitūdinem, ubi ūsus nōn esset, onerī rēbātur esse, et colōnīs mittendīs occupārī lātius imperiī fīnēs volēbat, Sīgniam Circēiōsque colōnōs mīsīt, praesidia urbī futūra terrā marīque.

Haec agentī portentum terribile vīsum: anguis ex 4 columnā lignēā ēlapsus cum terrōrem fugamque in rēgiā fēcisset, ipsīus rēgis nōn tam subitō pavōre perculit pectus quam anxiīs implēvit cūrīs. Itaque cum 5 ad pūblica prōdigia Etrūscī tantum vātēs adhibērentur, hōc velut domesticō exterritus vīsū Delphōs ad māximē inclitum in terrīs ōrāculum mittere statuit. Ne 6 que respōnsa sortium ūllī aliī committere ausus, duōs filiōs per ignōtās eā tempestāte terrās, ignōtiōra maria, in Graeciam mīsīt. Titus et Arrūns profectī. Comes 7 iīs additus L. Iūnius Brūtus Tarquiniā, sorōre rēgis, nātus, iuvenis longē alius ingeniō quam cūius simulātiōnem induerat. Is cum primōrēs cīvitatīs in quibus frā-trem suum ab avunculō suō interfectum audīssset, neque in animō suō quicquam rēgī timendum neque in fortūnā concupiscendum relinquere statuit, contemptūque tūtus esse, ubi in iūre parum praesidiī esset. Ergō ex 8 industriā factus ad imitātiōnem stultitiae cum sē suaue praedae esse rēgī sineret, Brūtī quoque haud

haec: of the present time, as in c. 55. 9. 3. **ūsus**: *employment*. — **Sīgniam**: to the S. E. — **Circēiōs**: to the S. on the coast. 6. **sortium**: *oracle*, lit. *lots*; cf. 21. 62. 5. 7. **ingeniō**: abl. of specification. — **quam**: sc. *is iuvenis*. — **primōrēs**: sc. *interfectōs*. — **animō**: *bearing*, as the result of his purpose. Tarquin was to find nothing to fear in his conduct or his fortune. 8. **ex . . . stultitiae**: *purposely assuming the appearance of foolishness*. — **sē . . . esse**: allowed himself and his property to be the sport of the king. — **Brūtī**: *Dullard*. —

abnuīt cognōmen, ut sub ēius obtentū cognōminis liberātor ille populī Rōmānī animus latēns opperīrētur
 9 tempora sua. Is tum ab Tarquiniīs ductus Delphōs, lūdibrium vērius quam comes, aureum baculum inclūsum corneō cavātō ad id baculō tulisse dōnum Apol-
 10 linī dīcitur, per ambāgēs effigiem ingenīi suī. Quō postquam ventum est, perfectīs patris mandātīs cupidō incessit animōs iuvenum scīscitandī, ad quem eōrum rēgnum Rōmānum esset ventūrum. Ex infimō specū vōcem redditam ferunt: “Imperium summum Rōmae habēbit quī vestrum prīmus, ō iuvenēs, ōsculum mātīrī
 11 tulerit.” Tarquiniī, ut Sextus, quī Rōmae relīctus fuerat, ignārus respōnsī expersque imperiī esset, rem summā ope tacērī iubent; ipsī inter sē, uter prior, cum Rōmam redīssent, mātīrī ōsculum daret, sortī permit-
 12 tunt. Brūtus aliō ratus spectāre Pŷthicam vōcem, velut sī prōlāpsus cecidisset, terram ōsculō contigit, scīlicet quod ea commūnis mātēr omnium mortālium esset. Reditum inde Rōmam, ubi adversus Rutulōs bellum summā vī parābātur.

57. Ardeam Rutulī habēbant, gēns, ut in eā regi-
 ōne atque in eā aetāte, dīvitiīs praepollēns. Eaque ipsa causa bellī fuit, quod rēx Rōmānus cum ipse dī-
 2 tārī exhaustus māgnificentiā pūblicōrum operum, tum praedā dēlēnīre populārium animōs studēbat, praeter aliam superbiam rēgnō infestōs etiam quod sē in fa-
 brōrum ministeriīs ac servilī tam diū habitōs opere ab
 3 rēge indīgnābantur. Temptāta rēs est, sī prīmō im-

liberātor = liberātūrus. 9. lūdibrium: butt. 10. quem = utrum; prīmus implies the three. 12. aliō . . . spectāre: had a different meaning.

57-60. Fall of Tarquin and the kingdom.

57. 2. praeter: in addition to.—rēgnō: the kingdom and not

petū capī Ardea posset. Ubi id parum prōcessit, obsidiōne mūnitiōnibusque coeptī premī hostēs. In 4
hīs stativīs, ut fit longō magis quam ācrī bellō, satis liberī commeātūs erant, primōribus tamen magis quam 5
militibus; rēgiī quidem iuvenēs interdum ōtium conviviīs cōmissatiōnibusque inter sē terēbant. Forte 6
pōtantibus hīs apud Sex. Tarquinius, ubi et Conlātīnus cēnābat Tarquinius, Egeriī filiū, incidit dē uxōribus mentiō; suam quisque laudāre mīrīs modīs. Inde 7
certāmine accēnsō, Conlātīnus negat verbīs opus esse, paucīs id quidem hōrīs posse scīrī, quantum cēterīs praestet Lucrētia sua. “Quīn, sī vigor iuventae inest, cōnscendimus equōs invīsīmusque praesentēs nostrārum ingenia? Id cuique spectātissimum sit, quod necopinātō virī adventū occurrerit oculīs.” Incalue- 8
rant vīnō; “Age sānē!” omnēs. Citātīs equīs āvolant Rōmam. Quō cum primīs sē intendentibus tenebrīs pervēnissent, pergunt inde Conlātiam, ubi Lucrētiam 9
haudquāquam ut rēgiās nurūs, quās in conviviō lūxūque cum aequālibus vīderant tempus terentēs, sed nocte sērā dēditam lānae inter lūcubrantēs ancillās in mediō aedium sedentem inveniunt. Muliebris certā- 10
minis laus penes Lucrētiam fuit. Adveniēns vir Tarquiniūque exceptī benīgnē; victor marītus cōmiter invitat rēgiōs iuvenēs. Ibi Sex. Tarquinius mala libidō Lucrētiaē per vim stuprandae capit; cum fōrma

merely the king. 4. **stativīs**: the camps made necessary by the length of the siege.—**commeātūs**: *furloughs*. 5. **ōtium . . . terēbant**: *whiled away their inactivity*. 6. **pōtantibus**: either dat. or abl. with *incidit*. 7. **Quīn**: *why not?*—**praesentēs**: *with our own eyes*.—**Id . . . sit**: *let that be the strongest proof*. 8. **Age sānē**: *come on then*; a colloquialism, hence the singular. 9. **conviviō** l.: *luxurious banqueting*.—**lānae**: spinning and weaving.

11 tum spectāta castitās incitat. Et tum quidem ab nocturnō iuvenālī lūdō in castra redeunt.

58. Paucīs interiectīs diēbus Sex. Tarquinius īnsciō
 2 Conlātīnō cum comite ūnō Conlātiam vēnit. Ubi exceptus benīgnē ab ignārīs cōnsiliī cum post cēnam in hospitāle cubiculum dēductus esset, amōre ārdēns, postquam satis tūta circā sōpītīque omnēs vidēbantur, strictō gladiō ad dormientem Lucrētiam vēnit, sinistraque manū mulieris pectore oppressō, “Tace, Lucrētia,” inquit; “Sex. Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manū
 3 est; moriēre, sī ēmīseris vōcem.” Cum pavida ex sōmnō mulier nūllam opem, prope mortem imminentem vidēret, tum Tarquinius fatērī amōrem, ōrāre, miscēre precibus minās, versāre in omnēs partēs muliebrem animum. Ubi obstinātam vidēbat et nē mortis quidem metū inclīnārī, addit ad metum dēdecus: cum mortuā iugulātum servum nūdum positūrum ait, ut in
 4 sordidō adulteriō necāta dicātur. Quō terrōre cum vīcisset obstinātam pudīcitiam velut vī atrōx libidō, profectusque inde Tarquinius ferōx expūgnātō decore muliebrī esset, Lucrētia maesta tantō malō nūntium Rōmam eundem ad patrem Ardeamque ad virum mittit, ut cum singulīs fidēlibus amīcīs veniant; ita factō
 5 mātūrātōque opus esse; rem atrōcem incidisse. Sp. Lucrētius cum P. Valeriō Volesī filiō, Conlātīnus cum L. Iūniō Brūtō vēnit, cum quō forte Rōmam rediēns

58. 2. *circā* = *quī circā erant*; cf. 22. 45. 7. — *sōpītī*: *fast asleep*.
 3. *versāre*: sums up the preceding, in short, employed the arguments most effective with a woman's mind. 4. *metum*: of death. — *servum*: his slave, the *comite ūnō* of § 1. — *sordidō*: i.e. with a slave, a *sordidus* homō. 5. *Quō t.* = *cūius rei t.*; cf. c. 30. 4. — *velut vī*: with the same result as if violence had been used. — *ferōx ex.*: *exultant in his conquest of*. — *factō . . . esse*: *there was need of action and that speedily*,

ab nūntiō uxōris erat conventus. Lucrētiam sedentem
 maestam in cubiculō inveniunt. Adventū suōrum la- 7
 crimae obortae. Quaerentīque virō “Satīn salvae?”
 “Minimē,” inquit; “quid enim salvī est mulierī
 āmissā pudicitīā? Vestīgia virī aliēnī, Conlātīne, in
 lectō sunt tuō; cēterum corpus est tantum violātum,
 animus īnsōns; mors testis erit. Sed date dexterās
 fidemque, haud impūnē adulterō fore. Sex. est Tar- 8
 quinius, quī, hostis prō hospite, priōre nocte vī armā-
 tus mihi sibique, sī vōs virī estis, pestiferum hinc
 abstulit gaudium.” Dant ōrdine omnēs fidem; cōnsō- 9
 lantur aegram animī āvertendō noxam ab coāctā in-
 auctōrem dēlictī: mentem peccāre nōn corpus, et unde
 cōnsilium āfuerit, culpam abesse. “Vōs,” inquit, 10
 “vīderitis, quid illī dēbeātur; ego mē etsī peccātō
 absolvō, suppliciō nōn liberō; nec ūlla deinde impudīca
 Lucrētiaē exemplō vīvet.” Cultrum, quem sub veste 11
 abditum habēbat, eum in corde dēfigit, prōlapsaque in
 vulnus moribunda cecidit. Conclāmat vir paterque. 12

59. Brūtus illīs lūctū occupātīs cultrum ex vulnere
 Lucrētiaē extrāctum mānantem cruōre prae sē tenēns,
 “Per hunc,” inquit, “castissimum ante rēgiam iniū-
 riam sanguinem iūrō, vōsque, diī, testēs faciō, mē L.
 Tarquinius Superbum cum scelerātā coniuge et omnī
 liberōrum stirpe ferrō, ignī, quācumque dehinc vī pos-
 sim, exsecūtūrum, nec illōs nec alium quemquam rēgnāre
 Rōmae passūrum.” Cultrum deinde Conlātīnō trādit, 2
 inde Lucrētiō ac Valeriō, stupentibus mīrāculō rei, unde

abl. 7. *salvae*: sc. *rēs sunt, is it well?*—*fore*: after expression of
 promising. 10. *vīderitis*: fut. perf.; *you will have seen* = *see to it*.
 12. *Conclāmat*: the usual *conclamatio*, calling upon the name of the
 dead.

59. 1. *dehinc*: *henceforward*. 2. *unde*: sc. *esset*, indirect question

novum in Brūtī pectore ingenium. Ut praeceptum erat, iūrant; tōtīque ab lūctū versī in iram Brūtum, iam inde ad expūgnandum rēgnū vocantem, 3 sequuntur ducem. Elātum domō Lucrētiaē corpus in forum dēferunt, concientque mīrāculō, ut fit, rei novae atque indīgnitāte hominēs. Prō sē quisque scelus 4 rēgiū ac vim queruntur. Movet cum patris maestitia, tum Brūtus castīgātor lacrimārum atque inertium querellārum auctorque, quod virōs, quod Rōmānōs 5 decēret, arma capiendī adversus hostilia ausōs. Ferōcissimus quisque iuvenū cum armīs voluntārius adest; sequitur et cētera iuventūs. Inde parte praesidiō relictā Conlātiae ad portās, cūstōdibusque circumdatīs, nē quis eum mōtum rēgibus nūntiāret, cēterī armātī 6 duce Brūtō Rōmā profectī. Ubi eō ventum est, quācumque incēdit armāta multitudō, pavōrem ac tumultum facit; rūsus ubi anteīre primōrēs cīvitātis vident, 7 quidquid sit, haud temerē esse rentur. Nec minōrem mōtum animōrum Rōmae tam atrōx rēs facit, quam Conlātiae fēcerat. Ergō ex omnibus locīs urbis in forum curritur. Quō simul ventum est, praecō ad tribūnum Celerum, in quō tum magistrātū forte Brūtus erat, populum advocāvit. Ibi ōrātiō habita nēquāquam eius pectoris ingeniūque, quod simulātum ad eam diem fuerat, dē vī ac libīdine Sex. Tarquiniī, dē stuprō infandō Lucrētiaē et miserābilī caede, dē orbi-

depending on the implied thought in *mīrāculō*.—*tōtī*: adverbial.—*iam i.*: at once, forthwith. 3. *indīgnitāte*: objective, indignity, shameful character; in § 11 it is subjective, indignation. 4. *castīgātor*: cf. c. 28. 1, the fact that the Dullard had become a leader.—*quod* . . . *decēret*: appos. to *arma cap.*, becoming for men and especially for Romans.—*hostilia*: object of *ausōs*. 5. *Ferōcissimus q.*: every resolute man. 6. *haud t.*: not without reason. 7. *tribūnum*: cap-

tāte Tricipitīnī, cui morte filiae causa mortis indignior
 ac miserābilior esset. Addita superbia ipsius regis 9
 miseriaeque et labōrēs plēbis in fossās cloacāsque
 exhaustiendās dēmersae: Rōmānōs hominēs, victōrēs
 omnium circā populōrum, opificēs ac lapicidās prō
 bellātōribus factōs. Indīgna Servī Tullī regis memo- 10
 rāta caedis et invecta corporī patris nefandō vehiculō
 filia, invocātique ultōrēs parentum diī. Hīs atrōciō- 11
 ribusque crēdō aliīs, quae praesēns rērum indignitās
 haudquāquam relātū scriptōribus facilia subicit, me-
 morātīs incēnsam multitudinem perpulit, ut imperium
 rēgī abrogāret, exsulēsque esse iubēret L. Tarquinius
 cum coniuge ac liberīs. Ipse iūniōribus, quī ultrō 12
 nōmina dabant, lētīs armātisque ad concitandum inde
 adversus rēgem exercitum Ardeam in castra est pro-
 fectus; imperium in urbe Lucrētiō, praefectō urbis
 iam ante ab rēge institūtō, relinquit. Inter hunc tu- 13
 multum Tullia domō profugit, exsecrantibus, quācum-
 que incēdēbat, invocantibusque parentum furiās virīs
 mulieribusque.

60. Hārum rērum nūntiīs in castra perlātīs, cum rē
 novā trepidus rēx pergeret Rōmam ad comprimendōs
 mōtūs, flēxit viam Brūtus—sēnserat enim adventum
 —nē obvius fieret; eōdemque ferē tempore dīversīs
 itineribus Brūtus Ardeam, Tarquinius Rōmam vērē-
 runt. Tarquiniō clausae portae exsiliumque indictum; 2

tain; see c. 15. 8. 8. **Tricipitīnī**: Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, the father of Lucretia.—**morte**: for *quam mors*. 9. **dēmersae**: the word was well applied to workmen engaged in draining the low and swampy ground of the Forum. 10. **caedis**: nominative. 11. **relātū**: supine with *facilia*, with which *scriptōribus* is dative; writers would not find it easy to exhibit the fire of the speaker. 12. **ultrō**: *voluntarily*. 13. **parentum**: Servius and other relatives.

liberātorem urbis laeta castra accēpēre, exāctīque inde
 liberī rēgis. Duo patrem secūtī sunt, quī exsulātum
 Caere in Etrūscōs iērunt; Sex. Tarquinius Gabiōs
 tamquam in suum rēgnum profectus ab ultōribus vete-
 rum simultātium, quās sibi ipse caedibus rapīnisque
 3 concīverat, est interfectus. L. Tarquinius Superbus
 rēgnāvit annōs quīnque et vīgintī. Rēgnātum Rōmae
 ab conditā urbe ad liberātam annōs ducentōs quadrā-
 4 gintā quattuor. Duo cōsulēs inde comitiīs centuriā-
 tīs ā praefectō urbis ex commentāriīs Servi Tullī creatī,
 L. Iūnius Brūtus et L. Tarquinius Conlātīnus.

60. 2. **exsulātum**: sup. *to live in exile*.—**Caere**: acc. 3. **Rēgnā-
 tum**: *the monarchy lasted*.

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